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Britain expels 90 Russian diplomat spies

By PETER HARVEY and PATRICK KEATLEY

Britain is to expel 90 Soviet diplomats who have been engaged in active espionage. The Foreign Office announced this last night. Another 15 Soviet diplomats at present overseas will not be allowed to return to this country. Many of these men, it is alleged, are suspected of involvement in planning sabotage. The expulsion order—affecting about a fifth of the 550 diplomats in—unprecedented in size and scope. It follows months of investigation by intelligence services, and the defection of a top KGB officer from the Soviet Embassy in London.

The KGB man, who had the rank of major, proved to be the catalyst for the long operation against Soviet espionage. He gave the security services a massive breakdown of his country's espionage apparatus in Britain, and also supplied details of plans for infiltration of agents for the purposes of sabotage, the Foreign Office said.

The headquarters for the Soviet spy network in Britain is believed to have been the large and newly-built trade delegation building in Highgate, North London. More than 380 Soviet officials usually work from the building. In the opinion of Mr Heath, and the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, this crisis over diplomatic espionage by Soviet officials is so serious that the British Government cannot enter into preparations for the European Security Conference until it is resolved. They have told the Russian Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko, this in a curt message sent to Moscow last night.

Mr Heath and Sir Alec have been appalled by the revelation that more than 20 per cent of the Soviet diplomats stationed here are actually fully-fledged professional spies—the products of training schools in the USSR. They have told Mr Gromyko that this, more than any other factor, imposes the greatest strain on good relations between Britain and the Soviet Union.

Mr Heath has been particularly angered to learn that two personal letters from Sir Alec to Mr Gromyko, couched in the most restrained, courteous terms, have remained unanswered although the first went on December 3, last year, and the second on August 4. Paradoxically, preparations for the visit to Moscow by Sir Alec, planned for early next year, on the basis that this visit could perhaps inaugurate a new era of better Anglo-Soviet relations, provided one spy situation is dealt with once and for all.

At the same time, the Foreign Office is braced for the possibility of reprisal expulsions against the staff of the British Embassy in Moscow. There are 78 altogether, of whom 40 are accredited as diplomats. The terms of the expulsion of the Soviet diplomats in London were explained in a terse, toughly-worded aide-memoire which was handed to the Soviet charge here, Mr Ippolitov, when he was announced to the Foreign Office yesterday by Sir Denis Greenhill, head of the Diplomatic Service. The 90 diplomats—most from the embassy but some working for the trade delegation and other organisations in London—have been given two weeks to leave Britain. From now on, the aide-memoire said, "the numbers of Soviet officials in the various categories... will be limited to the level at which they will stand after the withdrawal of the persons referred to (and) if a Soviet official is required to leave the country in future as a result of his having been detected in intelligence activities, the ceiling in that category will be reduced by one."

(Among the Soviet organisations with sizeable staffs in London are the airline Aeroflot, the Government Wood Delegation, the Moscow Narodny Bank, and Intourist. Last night the Foreign Office would not comment on how many employees of these firms were affected by either the expulsion order or the warnings.)

The aide-memoire also stressed that, as part of the clearing operation, the re-entry visas of certain Soviet officials now overseas were no longer valid. It set out other major points made during yesterday's meeting between the Soviet charge and Sir Denis were:

- Whitehall has refused visas to a number of officials nominated to posts in Britain during the past year by the Soviet Government "on account of their previous activities."
- The number of Soviet officials already in Britain—and the proportion of them engaged in intelligence work—has been causing "grave concern" for some time.
- A lengthy—and equally strong—Foreign Office statement recalled that the size of the Soviet Embassy was limited in November 1968, "but the numbers in other categories continued to grow. The total is now over 550, which is higher than the comparable figure for Soviet officials appointed to any other Western country, including the United States."

The statement said that in the past year several Soviet officials had been withdrawn at the request of the Foreign Office "after having been detected in intelligence activities; others have left the country of their own accord after being so detected before their withdrawal could be requested."

"In addition," the Foreign Office said, "a number of Soviet officials have applied to come to Britain in various capacities, but have been refused visas because they are known to be intelligence officers."

The Foreign Office and the security services became alarmed at the steady growth in Soviet diplomatic representation early in 1970. During that year, visas were refused to at least six Soviet officials assigned to this country because security believed the men were coming here for nothing but commercial and military espionage.

In letters to Mr Gromyko last year, Sir Alec said that most of the men had been appointed to the Soviet trade delegation, but others were going to apparently legitimate jobs with the embassy and Soviet business organisations.

One man, A. P. Salimov, applied for a visa for Britain in 1970, but was refused entry after security warned the Foreign Office that he had organised espionage rings between 1962 and 1966 when he worked with the trade delegation.

Another case last year concerned Mr F. D. Kudashkin. The Soviet Government made a visa application for Britain for him apparently unaware that British security knew that he had been engaged in spying in the United States in 1964 and 1965.

Much of the statement was turned to back page, col. 4



Above: The labour attaché, Mr Igor Klinov, leaving the Russian Embassy in London last night with suitcases packed in the back of the car. Below: the London offices of the Russian Timber Agency, one of the firms named in the Foreign Office statement



Army may return machine gun fire

The British Army's standing instructions on when to open fire in Northern Ireland, which are issued to soldiers as a restricted "yellow card," are likely to be amended shortly to allow troops to take more effective action against civilian machine gunners—possibly by returning machine gun fire.

The frequency of machine-gun attacks in Belfast and Londonderry has risen alarmingly in recent weeks, and it is felt that the present instructions to soldiers limit their effectiveness in dealing with the attacks.

The amendment most likely to be introduced is believed to be the rule that troops must only fire "aimed single shots at gunners. This rule, number 3 (a) on the card which all troops are supposed to carry with them and learn by heart, together with rule 3 (b) ("Do not fire more rounds than is absolutely necessary to achieve your aim") effectively prevents the use of machine-guns.

This has been the case for two years during which troops have been deployed on active service in Ulster in spite of the fact that a large number of soldiers carry Stirling nine millimetre sub-machine-guns instead of self-loading rifles, and that armoured cars are equipped with Browning .45 machine-guns.

These weapons are at present only used to fire single shots and because their accuracy is limited by their design they have been of little practical use. A revision of rules 3 (a) and 3 (b) would permit soldiers to fire these weapons in short bursts if they came under machine-gun attack themselves—presumably more effectively than now.

The yellow card was last revised in January to allow soldiers to shoot petrol bombers as well as gunmen.

The army's recently appointed Commander of Land Forces in Northern Ireland, Major-General Robert Ford, gave a hint of an impending change in the standing orders yesterday. He said "Terrorists are using an increasing number of automatic weapons and these will be countered by the necessary force."

In the past week, he said, the number of attacks during which automatic weapons had been used had doubled. He had issued new orders yesterday morning which, he was confident, would deal with this newly evolving threat, but he declined to give details. Any amendments to the yellow card would have to be sanctioned by his author, the GOC, General Sir Harry Tuzo.

The IRA, he said yesterday, would eventually become demoralised as the direct result of the supreme intelligence effort being made at army headquarters. They would soon no longer know who, among their own ranks, was a spy and who was a foe. Because of this "the security forces are beginning to beat the terrorists."

General Ford's message, which has been coupled with a strong appeal for more recruits for the expanding Ulster Defence Regiment, is of course, an admitted part of the propaganda campaign that forms so large a part of any army's attempt to win a counter guerrilla war. The difference, so far, as the army sees it, is that its propaganda is true, while that of the IRA is not—apart from which few outside the coterie of die-hard Republicans would care to quibble.

Other Ulster news, back page

Separate talks with Irish PMs

Mr Heath is to have separate meetings with the Northern Ireland Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic in addition to the tripartite talks scheduled to begin at Chequers on Monday.

This was announced in Whitehall yesterday after Mr Heath had received assurances from the two leaders. It is now agreed that Mr Faulkner will dine at Chequers tomorrow night and that Mr Lynch will see Mr Heath early on Monday morning.

The tripartite talks will begin later on Monday morning, and are expected to continue until about 6.30 p.m., when both Mr Heath's visitors will return to London for the night. They will return to Chequers in the morning to resume the talks.

It appears that the three leaders will conduct their conversations with only one senior official present from each Government. No other Ministers—not even the Home Secretary,

Shipyard chiefs to meet union

By JOHN KERR

The first step towards achieving some basis of understanding between the unions and the Government-backed company set up to operate the Govan and Linthouse yards of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders was made yesterday by Mr Dan McGarvey, joint president of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

Mr McGarvey arranged a meeting in Glasgow on Wednesday with Mr Hugh Stenhouse, chairman, and Mr Archibald Gilchrist, managing director, who form the embryo board of Govan Shipbuilders Ltd. He will discuss the UCS crisis with local members of the confederation, representatives of the Scottish TUC, and the UCS shop stewards before the meeting. Mr Jack Jones, the general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, is also expected to take part in the talks.

Mr McGarvey will be accompanied by the confederation's secretary, Mr Jack Service, at Wednesday's meeting.

A meeting in the Govan Yard by 8,000 workers yesterday overwhelmingly endorsed the shop stewards' policy of non-cooperation with the new company. It appears that the confederation hopes to act in a conciliatory role. The initiative in the campaign against the Government's plans to run down the industry on the Upper Clyde has so far been firmly held by the local shop stewards, led by Mr James Airlie and Mr James Reid.

Their reaction to the announcement of the new company on Wednesday was to close the gates of the yards and tell Mr Stenhouse and Mr Gilchrist that they would not be allowed into the offices for board meetings. They took this stage further yesterday when they announced that they would hold the next meeting of their coordinating committee in the Linthouse boardroom on Tuesday.

Mr Reid also said the committee would not be prepared to meet Mr Stenhouse and Mr Gilchrist for discussions that related only to Govan and Linthouse.

Mr Stenhouse said that he welcomed the confederation's invitation to the talks. He had postponed a business trip to Australia for three days to meet the unions, and he looked forward to discussing with them the future of the Govan and Linthouse yards. "I do not promise anything but I am delighted to talk and to listen."

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Why the One-11 crashed

By DAVID FAIRHALL, Air Correspondent

The engines of the One-Eleven airliner which crashed on to an autobahn in Hamburg early this month killing 21 passengers were being injected with kerosene instead of water. This is the main conclusion of the West German Government's preliminary investigation and has been made public to prevent similar accidents.

It is common practice to inject specially purified water into the airflow of jet engines to cool them and thereby increase thrust. The Pan International One-Eleven, with a full load of charter passengers, intended to make a "wet" take-off from Hamburg on the day of the accident.

But the containers it had brought from Dusseldorf—unlabelled—were in fact filled partially with kerosene. This was pumped into the aircraft's system before take-off and when the captain opened the throttles his two engines, far from being cooled, were superheated.

This caused critical internal damage and a loss of thrust which allowed the airliner to sag back to the ground soon after leaving the runway. Still, 99 people nevertheless survived the exploding wreck.

The aircraft accident authorities have recommended that all containers used for storing water for engine injection systems should immediately be labelled, and that filler caps be checked for suitable identification markings.

Dear Fiancé

I'm counting the days now. Hope your nerves have recovered. Daddy likes you really and he'll soon get used to your long hair. Can we really have a big four-poster with curtains?

Mummy says Daddy will be terribly impressed if you ask him about Selected Period Investment. It's something new from Scottish Provident and Daddy thinks he's the only one who knows about it. She says it's an endowment with no fixed maturity date. So, if you desperately need cash, it's there. Easy to get at. Oh, and you get bonuses too.

Must dash, Mummy's standing me lunch. See you Friday. Don't roar up the drive, Daddy doesn't know you've got a Lotus yet.

All my love,
Angela.

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Rock group say China invited them

By OLIVER PRITCHETT

MORE RAFFLING than either Chairman Mao's health or ping-pong diplomacy is the invitation to a rock 'n' roll group to tour China.

The Rock and Roll All Stars come from Clapham, Battersea, and Wandsworth, London. They play in the Bill Haley-Fats Domino style of the 1950s.

The invitation to tour for two weeks was made by Chinese trade officials when the group was playing in Ostend. Mr Max Needham, the group's manager, said yesterday that he had been "absolutely stunned." Perhaps, he thought, their comparatively short hair styles—Tony Curtis at the front, DA at the back, and lots of grease—had had something to do with it.

Teddy Boy drapes of the 1950s are also worn by the group—I keep telling them they'll have to go to Burton's for a Red Guard uniform.

The All Stars began playing in public-houses about a year ago for £30 a night. Recently they graduated to the colleges circuit, playing at students' unions for example. They have also recorded one track of an LP and have made one single—"Baby Can You Feel It?" and "It Keeps Raining".

On tour in January they will, Mr Needham said, visit six cities. They had been offered £4,000, half payable in Chinese currency and half in any currency of their

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Mr Ippolitov who was called to the Foreign Office yesterday.

OVERSEAS NEWS

Nixon demands basic reorganisation of monetary system

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, September 24

President Nixon has called for a "basic reform" of the international monetary system as a primary condition for removing the 10 per cent surcharge on imports. He told the Detroit Economic Club last night that the old monetary system which originated a quarter of a century ago at Bretton Woods was "crisis prone" and could not be "patched up". Once a new monetary system was established, removal of capital export controls would be considered.

In an hour-long session with business and labour leaders, the President called repeatedly for other nations to remove trade barriers and said the question of European countries sharing a greater part of the defence burden was under discussion. Though he did not spell out the precise conditions for removal of the surcharge, there appears to be a growing realisation within the Administration that it will have to outline its new financial policy in more detail if the forthcoming meeting of the International Monetary Fund is to be at all productive.

On the domestic front, Mr Nixon made a strong pitch for

the importance of profits in a healthy economy, indicating that the second phase of the wage-price freeze is likely to leave this sector of the economy severely alone. When wages and prices are controlled, he argued, there is automatically some control on profits.

When a steel labour leader interrupted him at this point to ask whether the freeze ought not to apply to exorbitant profits being made in the drug and finance industries, the President replied coolly that it was in the interest of labour leaders to deal with profitable corporations. Nixon added for good measure that he was against "penalising" a company that makes a profit, saying: "I don't think that is good for America."

The fairness of a continued freeze on wages if profits are left uncontrolled is almost certain to be the major political flashpoint after the first phase of the freeze expires on November 15. Already rank-and-file union members who at first applauded the new economic measures, are becoming restive. A nationwide survey published by the "New York Times" today shows increasing dissatis-

faction with the equity of the freeze. "There is no sense cutting my throat if they don't cut everybody's," said an assembly piece-worker in Michigan, and in Eastern Kentucky a 28-year-old coal miner commented: "It's us, it's us they are always choking so that the rich folks can stay fat."

If the Administration continues to keep its own counsel, leaks continue to plague the International Monetary Fund. Officials said today that the report by the Japanese Kyodo news agency that the IMF proposed a general realignment of currencies, including a 5 per cent devaluation of the US dollar, a 15 per cent revaluation of the yen, a 12 per cent revaluation of the mark and a 7 per cent revaluation of the pound, were "purely mathematical projections."

IMF sources acknowledged, however, that Mr Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, had suggested several weeks ago a variety of possible combinations of new fixed currency rates. These, however, were based on financial and economic estimates rather than on political feasibility, the sources said.

Senator Fred Harris of Oklahoma announced his candidacy today for the Democratic nomination to the presidency. Although a handful of putative candidates are running hard only Senator McGovern of South Dakota and now Senator Harris have formally declared themselves. The former Vice-President, Hubert Humphrey, who was defeated narrowly by Mr Nixon in 1968, took an appreciable step nearer to declaring himself in an interview in the "New York Times" yesterday.

Senator Harris is not a nationally known figure, in spite of having been the Democrats' national chairman. He is 48, a husband and father of two, and comes from a poor family. He comes from a poor family, is married to a Comanche, and claims to be a populist. He has pushed a New Populist Call to Action. It is as a populist that he will campaign.

Harris's chances of winning even his party's nomination are not rated highly, but the field is wide open and packed with runners, none of whom is regarded as outstanding. At least Senator Harris, by formally entering the race, is able to receive greater

Senator Harris joins the race

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, September 24

national exposure. He indicated today that he would enter the primaries in Florida, New Mexico, and California. He might well refrain from entering those in the home States of active presidential candidates.

Even New Hampshire, which holds the first of the primaries, Harris regards as being too risky. He is not a native of any State, and it seems unlikely that Senator Harris will dispose of large campaign funds and this in itself might set a limit to the number of primaries he enters.

In no State, he is ready to admit, are many of the party's leaders behind him. The Democratic candidate who is closest in political philosophy to Harris is McGovern, or possibly New York's mayor, John Lindsay, if one can count him a runner. So the only two declared Democratic candidates come from the same drawer and

their campaigns will inevitably be somewhat cut-throat.

Senator Humphrey told the "New York Times" today that he would "really put a few of my chips on the line between now and the end of the year." He made it clear that he had already half made up his mind to run. If he does, he intends not to contest the early primaries. But he might get into the act in the spring rather than waiting until the California primary in June.

The chief loser from Senator Harris's formal entry into the race would be Senator Muskie of Maine, whose popularity with labour and whose middle of the road liberal views, parallel Humphrey's.

Although Mr Muskie has still not formally declared his candidacy, he is widely regarded as being well out in front of the



Senator Fred Harris

Brezhnev puzzles Yugoslav hosts

From Jonathan Steele

Belgrade, September 24. President Tito and Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party leader, spent today at the President's hunting lodge, north-west of Belgrade, a formula for improved cooperation between the two countries.

News that they were at the lodge, at Karadjordjevo, 100 miles from the capital, came today in a confusing series of rumours that they were there. It had been cancelled because Mr Brezhnev was feeling unwell.

The reported alteration immediately aroused speculation that the task of finding an agreed statement to issue at the end of Mr Brezhnev's first visit here for five years was proving trickier than expected.

The Yugoslav side is thought to be pressing hard for something more than a common communiqué. It would like a new declaration of Soviet policy towards Yugoslavia and the Balkans in general to update the two declarations made after Khrushchev's visit in 1955. Observers here do not expect that the Soviet leader will back on those declarations.

His speech at a working meeting on Thursday was favourably received today. Brezhnev made a number of statements which the further strengthening of cooperation between the two parties are countries must be based on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect, the choice of concrete forms of social relations was an internal matter for each party, the aim of his visit was to eliminate everything that aggravates relations between the two countries, and so on. But there were ambiguities in his speech and in his toast the day before which the Yugoslav side hoped to have clarified by the end of today's talks.

When Mr Brezhnev said "We firmly protect the interests of socialism from all its enemies" was this the doctrine of limited sovereignty, coming in again in the last days of the visit? Or was it "in contemporary conditions" the actions of imperialism should be countered by "an active and coordinated policy of socialist states," was he unwilling to recognise Yugoslavia's non-alignment?

Above all, the Yugoslav side would like a clear statement of Soviet interest in détente in the Balkans. President Tito, as indicated in his toast last Wednesday, insists that per in Europe is indivisible. So Mr Brezhnev has been silent on this.

Chinese puzzle continues

From LEE LESCAZE

Hongkong, September 24. China's military flights are still largely at a halt and the mystery over the abrupt cancellation of Peking's National Day parade on October 1 continues. Civilian aircraft are reported to have resumed flying after the total aviation stoppage for three days last week, but the air force remains almost completely grounded.

The disruption of aviation and the cancellation of the parade appear to be only the symptoms of an internal political crisis, and speculation continues that the central problem confronting China's leadership.

It is generally believed that a high-level meeting, probably of the Communist Party politburo, took place at the time of the first flight ban, from September 13-15. Most politburo members have not appeared in public for two weeks, and they have been similarly absent from view during earlier sessions of China's most powerful body. Such sessions have usually been announced only several days after they have ended.

The absence of China's military leadership is particularly striking. Neither the army chief of staff, Huang Yung-sheng, nor any of the other 10 military politburo members appeared during the 12 days after September 10. Chiu Hui-so, a deputy chief of staff and head of the general staff department, had previously been reported to have led a foreign delegation last Wednesday, but other senior military men have still not made public appearances.

The Prime Minister, Mr Chou En-lai has carried out his duties undisturbed throughout the past two weeks and there is no indication that his position or his foreign policies are threatened. A Vice-Premier, Li Hsien-nien, who is generally believed to be Chou's closest subordinate in the leadership, has also made frequent public appearances.

Some speculation centres on the air force commander, Wu Fa-hsien. His career benefited greatly from the changes wrought by the Cultural Revolution and he took over command of the air force in 1968 as the upheavals began to subside. — Washington Post.

US warning to generals

From MARTIN WOOLACOTT: Saigon, September 24

The United States mission here has given a specific warning to South Vietnamese generals against taking part in any coup attempt.

Through General Cao Van Vien, the South Vietnamese Chief of Staff, the Americans have reportedly spent a day telephoning all important military commanders. The general feeling was and remains that the army is uninterested in coup making, but the Americans clearly wanted to make sure that everyone had got the message.

They were probably more worried about an unsuccessful coup attempt, further disrupting the stability which is their principal aim, than with the very remote possibility of a successful takeover.

All US troops in South Vietnam went on grey alert today as a precaution against possible Communist activity during the election period. Except for essential travel, they will remain in effect confined to their camps and barracks until after the election.

Mr Ky's aides, joined more hesitantly by members of the military organisation, today cast major demonstrations over the weekend in Saigon. One student leader said today: "We will see us out in force tomorrow."

France 'cannot afford Concorde'

By MARK ARNOLD-FORSTER

France cannot afford to go on building Concorde and the airlines cannot afford to buy any more, according to M. Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, who has just completed a four-month private inquiry into the project.

He predicts that saleable Concorde will not go into production unless the Australian airline Qantas confirms its order for four Concorde before Friday.

M. Servan-Schreiber, the Radical leader and editor, says there now exists in France a "patriotic taboo" which prevents politicians from criticising the Concorde project. In previous generations, similar taboos prevented questioning of the Maginot Line, and of the permanence of French Algeria; the Maginot Line was indefensible, and Algeria is indefensible.

According to M. Servan-Schreiber, the French Government and Aerospatiale, Concorde's French builders, decided in March that the decision to build a production model must depend on the confirmation by the autumn of the first non-

British and non-French purchasers' options. Writing in yesterday's "Le Monde" M. Servan-Schreiber says that three possible American customers — Pan American, TWA, and Delta — have all refused to confirm, as have Lufthansa, Alitalia, P.L.M. and S.A.S.

Concorde's recent sales trip to South America produced no possibility of an order for many years to come mainly because most South American routes are overland, where Concorde's economic bang would not be acceptable. The last major option (from Qantas), expires on October 1.

But M. Servan-Schreiber says that the Australian airline's chairman, Mr Ritchie, is not yet satisfied about the aircraft's price or performance.

M. Servan-Schreiber's own researches convince him that it has three serious drawbacks: 1. Because of its limited range, Concorde could land regularly at the end of a flight from Paris to New York only

if it could depend on ground priority from ground control. M. Servan-Schreiber says it is "not practicable" to guarantee this priority, so that "in practice the aircraft will not be able to land."

2. In practice also, the aircraft could not allow for the statutory or officially permitted noise levels at most international airports, and particularly at American ones, which would not allow the aircraft to land at the end of afterburners on which Concorde now depends.

3. The price of Concorde, which nobody has yet defined, would be extremely high. M. Servan-Schreiber's calculations show that the return fare from Paris to New York by Concorde would be about £200 compared with about £108 by Boeing.

M. Servan-Schreiber's conclusion is that France should abandon the Concorde project at once, and concentrate on the European Airbus, which, he

says, will also be in trouble. BEA — Europe's largest airline — buys the Lockheed TriStar instead. This may happen anyway, M. Servan-Schreiber says, because the British and American Governments are bound by pressure on BEA to buy the Lockheed and with a Rolls-Royce.

M. Servan-Schreiber says that with an annual inflation rate of more than 6 per cent, and a currency which has declined in value compared to the G.M. mark by 15 per cent in 1970, France is not in a financial position to continue such projects. Concorde, he says, is the one that should be abandoned.

French industrialists visit the British Aircraft Corporation's Concorde pre-production line at Filton yesterday to begin a continuing ban on overtime and the "blacking" of aircraft, who had arrived in a Caravelle in favour of the project, and said the French workers were also backing it. The director of a Boreon road transport firm said: "It makes us independent of the American craft industry."

Senate blow to sanctions

From our Correspondent: Washington, September 24

The opponents of Rhodesian sanctions have scored an important victory in the Senate's decision to defy the United Nations embargo and allow American companies to import chrome ore from Rhodesia.

The vote of 48-36, which came on an amendment tacked to the Military Procurement Bill, appeared to take both the State Department and British officials here by surprise. If accepted by the House in conference, as now seems likely, it will be the first authorised dent in sanctions since they were imposed in 1968.

The timing of the Senate's vote is regarded as particularly unfortunate in view of the fact that the British Government's negotiations with the Smith regime are approaching a critical stage. "It's just plain bad — that's all one can say," commented one official today.

The American chrome lobby, notably the Union Carbide Corporation and the Mineral Company, have been working hard for some time to gain exemption from chrome imports, using the argument that sanctions have made the United States dangerously dependent on the Soviet Union for this vital strategic material. The Administration, and originally strenuously contested this point, declaring its stockpile of

chrome at more than a 2 million ton surplus, and succeeded initially in blocking legislation proposed by Senator Byrd, junior, of West Virginia, the spokesman for the chrome lobby. But when Senator Byrd reintroduced his proposal in the form of an amendment to the Procurement Bill, the Administration did not wage a strenuous enough campaign to convince conservative Republicans who normally vote with the White House.

Senator Gale McGee (Dem., Wyoming) led a move to strike out the amendment and said that if the Byrd proposal was adopted it would represent "a formal United States defiance of the UN Security Council and impair American relations with virtually all African countries."

Diplomatic observers noted today that the Senate vote could well cost the United States the African votes it needs for its two-China policy at the United Nations. Officials stressed, however, that the chrome exemption was not likely to form a precedent for other breaches of sanctions. It was noted that before sanctions were enforced the United States imported less than 20 per cent of its chrome ore from Rhodesia, and that chrome itself formed only 3 per cent of Rhodesia's total exports in 1965.

Formosa to stay on UN agenda

United Nations (NY), September 24

The United Nations Assembly today rejected an Albanian suggestion which would have prevented debate on the American effort to preserve a UN seat for Nationalist China. The vote to exclude the US proposition from the agenda was defeated 65-47 with 15 abstentions.

The Assembly was debating the recommendations of its 25-nation steering committee. Last Wednesday the United States was defeated when it tried to combine pro-Nationalist and pro-Peking items for a single debate on Chinese representation. The steering committee had recommended inclusion of both items, separately, on the assembly agenda.

The US Ambassador, Mr George Bush, told the Assembly to consider the "dangerous precedent" of expelling a country.

The resolution, sponsored by Albania and 20 other countries, calls for the seating of Peking and the expulsion of Formosa from all UN bodies.

America is sponsoring companion resolutions. One would give Communist China seats both in the Assembly and in the Security Council. The other would require a two-thirds Assembly vote to expel the nationalists.

view General Haim Bar Lev said the action was intended to make it clear to Cairo that "an appropriate Israeli reprisal" would follow any further breaches of the ceasefire.

Saturday's reprisal could have been more extensive, General Bar Lev said, "but we did not wish to enlarge the scope of the action."

In reply to a question, the Chief of Staff disclosed that

Israeli attack 'retaliation'

Tel-Aviv, September 24

The Israeli armed forces Chief of Staff today acknowledged indirectly that Israeli aircraft raided Egyptian missile sites on the Suez Canal last Saturday in retaliation for Egyptian action in shooting down an unarmed military transport over the Sinai Desert the previous day.

In a recorded television inter-

Pact exercise

Czech and Soviet troops took part in military manoeuvres in Czechoslovakia this month, the CTX news agency reported from Prague last night. They follow Warsaw Pact exercises earlier this summer in Hungary and Bulgaria.

TELEVISION

"AQUARIUS" mixes wildly: the Ballet Rambert's new "Solo," filmed from conception to performance; a wrestler-poet; and a sumnerful of invading Americans (ITV, 10.40). Elsewhere, Milos Forman talks about his much-lauded "Taking Off" (Film Night, BBC2, 10.50). Second chance to start "The Search for the Nile" with Kenneth Haigh et al, if you missed it on Wednesday (BBC2, 8.15). Lighter, Secombe has the Humph and Hattie ("Harry Secombe Show," BBC1, 8.15).

BBC-1

11.40 a.m. Monkeys Without Tails.
12.40 p.m. Weather: Weekend.
12.45-15.15 Grandstand: 12.50 Football Preview: 1.15 Fight of the Week—Rowe v. Hough; 1.25 Ryder Cup golf; 2.55 Bugner v. Bodell; 2.45 Rugby League International preview: Racing from Ascot—2.0, 2.35, 3.55 races; 3.15 Rugby League—Britain v. New Zealand; 4.50 Results.
5.10 Walt Disney: Wonderful World of Colour.
6.0 Film: "PT 109" with Cliff Robertson, Ty Hardin, James Gregory.
8.15 Harry Secombe Show, with Engelbert Humperdinck, Hattie Jacques, Ivan Rebhoff, Dalia Lavi, Roy Budd Trio.
9.0 Man Called Ironside.
9.50 News.
10.0 Match of the Day.

BBC-2

11.0 Presenting Lena Martell.
11.30 Here's Lucy.
11.55 Weather.
12.45-15.15 Grandstand: 12.50 Football Preview: 1.15 Fight of the Week—Rowe v. Hough; 1.25 Ryder Cup golf; 2.55 Bugner v. Bodell; 2.45 Rugby League International preview: Racing from Ascot—2.0, 2.35, 3.55 races; 3.15 Rugby League—Britain v. New Zealand; 4.50 Results.
5.10 Walt Disney: Wonderful World of Colour.
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8.15 Harry Secombe Show, with Engelbert Humperdinck, Hattie Jacques, Ivan Rebhoff, Dalia Lavi, Roy Budd Trio.
9.0 Man Called Ironside.
9.50 News.
10.0 Match of the Day.

Wouldn't Talk" with Anna Neagle, Anthony Quayle, Zsa Zsa Gabor.

ITV

LONDON WEEKEND
10.55 a.m. RAC Road Report.
11.0 Sesame Street, with Matt Robinson, Loretta Long, Bob McGrath, Will Lee.
11.55 Out of Town.
12.15 p.m. Stingray.
12.45 News.
12.50 World of Sport: 12.55 On the Ball: Racing from Stratford (1.30, 2.0, 2.30, 3.0 races); and Catterick (1.45, 2.15, 2.45 races); 3.10 6-Day Cycle Race; 3.50 Results, Scores, 3.54 Wrestling, 4.45 Results.
5.0 UFO.
5.55 News.
6.0 The Comedians.
6.30 Please Sir.
7.0 Film: "Son of the King," with Jeffrey Hunter, Michael Rennie, Wendy Hiller.
8.30 Des O'Connor Show.
9.30 The Guardians.
10.40 Aquarius.
11.40 All Our Yesterdays.
12.5 a.m. Science and Religion: Prof. James King.
ANGLIA—12.15 p.m. All Our Yesterdays, 12.45 News, 12.50 World of Sport, 3.0 The Rovers, 3.30 Flintstones, 5.55 News, 6.0 Please Sir, 6.30 Jokers Wild, 7.0 Film: "Dreamboat" with Clifton Webb, Clifton Rogers, 8.30 Hawaii Five-O.

Today

9.25 Des O'Connor Show, 10.30 News, 10.40 Aquarius, 11.40 Legend of the 12th Century, 11.55 Reflection.
CHANNEL—12.45 a.m. News, 12.50 World of Sport, 5.0 News, 5.55 News, 6.0 News, 6.30 Please Sir, 7.0 Weekend Weather, Love, 7.55 News, 8.25 Des O'Connor Show, 10.30 News, 10.40 Aquarius, 11.40 News, 12.15 a.m. Weather, Close.
MIDLANDS (ATV)—12.10 a.m. Tomorrow's Horoscope, 12.15-10.30, 12.45 News, 12.50 World of Sport, 5.0 It Takes a Thief, 5.55 News, 6.0 The Comedians, 6.30 Film: "The Greasy Strain," with Gregory Cotten, Darren McGavin, 8.5 Please Sir, 8.55 Des O'Connor Show, 10.30 News, 10.40 Aquarius, 11.40 Popeye, 11.55 Personal Speaking: Philip Heman.
NORTHERN (Granada)—11.55 a.m. Fencing, 12.15-10.30, 12.45 News, 12.50 World of Sport, 5.0 Bonanza, 5.55 News, 6.0 Cartoon, 6.55 UFO, 7.03 Please Sir, 7.40 Film: "The Killer That Stalked New York," Charles Korvin, Evelyn Keyes, 8.55 The Comedians, 9.25 Des O'Connor Show, 10.30 News, 10.40 Aquarius, 11.40 The Silent Force, 12.10 Close.
SOUTHERN—11.0 a.m. Willa Cather, 12.15-10.30, 12.45 News, 12.50 World of Sport, 5.0 News, 5.55 News, 6.0 Please Sir, 7.0 Film: "Dreamboat" with Clifton Webb, Clifton Rogers, 8.30 Hawaii Five-O.

RADIO

RADIO 4 330m; VHF
6.25 a.m. News, 6.27 Farming Today, 6.45 Outlook, 6.50 Regional News, 7.0 News, 7.10 On Your Farm, 7.40 Papers, 7.45-8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12

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Secret report boosts school broadcasting

By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

A confidential report by HM Inspectors on schools broadcasts could do much to lift the political and financial pressures to which they have been subject over the past year.

The report says schools broadcasts are generally of a high quality and have been "of great value in diffusing ideas and materials rapidly and economically to large numbers of schools." They are less effective than local authorities are not willing to pay for supporting facilities, and teachers are not always trained or encouraged to use them to best advantage.

Gallery charges queried

By our own Reporter

The Government's imposition of admission charges is forcing the trustees of the National Gallery and the Tate Gallery to take action beyond their powers, according to Mr. Andrew Faulds, the Opposition spokesman on the arts.

In a memorandum to Lord Eccles—Minister responsible for the Arts, Mr. Faulds points out that although the intention to charge admission to museums and galleries was announced in Mr. Barber's mini Budget in October 1970 and although it was announced that the money collected would go to the Exchequer, no clause to this effect appeared in the 1971 Finance Bill.

It appeared that the trustees were being asked to collect a tax on behalf of the Government without any legislation by Parliament.

Mr. Faulds concludes that the Government could introduce fiscal legislation which would settle the matter without derogating from the trustees' independence or powers, or it could negotiate with the trustees to use their existing powers to charge admission for their own purposes.

"Unfortunately, the Government at present appears to be pursuing a third course, a hybrid between the other two, in which the trustees are being pressured to misuse their existing powers in order to take action which is arguably ultra vires."

Woolf will £140,372

Leonard Sidney Woolf, the author and publisher, who died in August 1969, aged 88, left £157,782 (net £140,372) (duty £17,410). He left all copyrights in the published and unpublished books and manuscripts of his late wife, Virginia Woolf, equally between his nephew, Quentin Bell, and niece, Angela. The will was subject to a Probate Court action earlier this year, but after a typist admitted making a mistake in typing the bulk of the estate should go to Mrs. Marjorie Tulip Parsons, an artist, of Jiggs Corner, Lewes, Sussex.

Pay rises for 100,000

About 100,000 employees in retail multiple grocery firms will have their working week cut from 42 to 41 hours and receive increased wages under an agreement announced at Manchester yesterday by the

Union of Shop, Distributive, and Allied Workers. The agreement, recommended to take effect from November, is expected to cover about 100 firms. The increase ranges from about 5 per cent to 11 per cent.

THE Church of England has agreed to sell Saint Mary's, one of the redundant medieval churches in York, to the corporation for 5p. It will be used as an information centre for tourists.

A church for 5p is a ridiculous bargain, even allowing for the more than £40,000 the corporation will have to spend on putting St Mary's to its new use. Nearly half of that will go on restoration.

The corporation will be preserving the fabric of a church that adds greatly to the character of York. And at the same time it will be offering tourists a service thought to be unmatched by any other historic city in England—a series of models showing the growth of York through the ages, from Roman times onwards.

This historical information centre was the idea of the York Civic Trust. Its chairman, Mr. John Shannon, said that visitors after examining the models, would be able to walk out into the streets and "see the whole thing come to life."

Disused medieval churches are a problem in York, where the population has largely moved outside the city walls. St. Martin-in-the-Fields has become a youth centre and St. John's, Outgate, now houses the Arts Centre.

Mr. Shannon, who is also chairman of the York diocesan committee on uses for redundant churches, said that about 11 churches were potentially redundant.

The Civic Trust was considering the possibility of turning St. Saviour's into "an architectural bank," to store doorways, gates, chimneys, stone carvings, and other features

Church to be sold for 5p

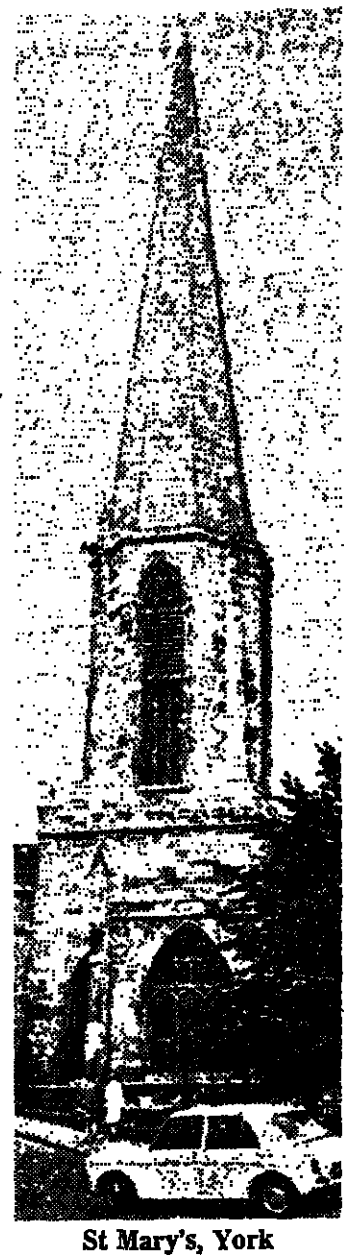
by Michael Parkin

from old buildings demolished in the city.

Holy Trinity, Goodramsgate, has been declared redundant but was of such architectural and historic importance that it was being taken over by the Redundant Churches Fund, which would restore and maintain it and keep it open for occasional services. All Saints in North Street was expected to be similarly preserved.

St. Michael-le-Belfrey's, standing alongside the Minster, would possibly be given into the care of the Minster authorities.

One ancient church, at any rate, has solved its problem in the way it was intended to. St. Cuthbert's in Peasholme Green, once in danger of redundancy, has been revitalised under the Rev. D. C. K. Watson, so much so that he now has to preach to overflow congregations.



St Mary's, York

Hunt for mystery mosquito

By MICHAEL PARKIN

NEWCOMERS to the villages of Oulton and Woodlesford, near Leeds, are usually welcomed by a savage attack from aedes detritus, a mosquito that by all scientific accounts should not be living there at all.

The bites cause swellings on arms and legs and sometimes blisters. One or two newcomers have been forced to seek hospital treatment for bites that have turned septic.

Aedes detritus is really a salt-water mosquito, common on the coast. Mr. M. W. Service, a principal scientific officer with the Nature Conservancy, said yesterday that it "never, never, bred in fresh water." That was why its occurrence so far inland was a mystery.

The only places where it had been reported inland were in pools of effluent from salt works in Cheshire. He advised the local urban council at Rothwell to look for a breeding place in salt or brackish water.

Mr. Malcolm Hall, a public health inspector, has tested for salt content, pools, puddles, becks, and colliery effluent—all without finding the breeding place of the savage aedes detritus. His latest suspected breeding place is the lagoon of a power station about a mile from Woodlesford.

Mr. Service said that aedes detritus was "a terrific nuisance" in the salt marshes of the Carmarage in southern France where it had been sprayed with insecticide from helicopters. The mosquito has a long biting season, from April into early November, with September and October particularly bad months.

The only comfort he could offer to newcomers to Oulton and Woodlesford was that they should be able to build up an immunity as the biting season wore on.

Secret report on Crown Agents now with Minister

By MARK ARNOLD-FORSTER

The results of a secret departmental inquiry into the work of the Crown Agents and their servants has been in the hands of Mr. Richard Wood, Minister for Overseas Development, for several months.

The Crown Agents' methods and activities were first questioned in the Guardian and in the House of Lords on August 5. The Government spokesman, Lord Lothian, said then that he could not confirm or deny the Guardian's statement that the Crown Agents' executives held shares, directly or through nominees, in companies promoted by Crown Agents' funds.

Lord Lothian said he would need notice of the question.

A spokesman for the Overseas Development Administration—Mr. Wood's department—

has, however, admitted that a departmental report on the Crown Agents' methods and activities was delivered to Mr. Wood earlier this year. It had been commissioned by his predecessor, Mrs. Judith Hart.

She had asked for the report before the last election, partly because of the Crown Agents' important investment in the E. D. Sassoon merchant bank in the Bahamas. One of the bank's subsequent ventures was to arrange a public issue of shares in Gramco, an international property company in which the first chairman of their Crown Agents' Board, Mr. Claude Hayes, held 100 shares which he later sold at a loss.

Mr. Hayes has told the Guardian

that the rules of E. D. Sassoon obliged him to do this.

Mr. E. A. Morris, another Crown Agent, held 5,000 £1 shares in Sterling Industrial Securities, another bank which the Crown Agents had promoted. Mr. Morris bought them when he reached the official retiring age of 60, but he remained on the staff in an unestablished capacity and as a director of Millbank Investments, the company the Crown Agents use to place their investments.

Parliament rose on August 5, and there was then no sign that Mr. Wood or his officials had come to any conclusion on the findings of the report ordered by Mrs. Hart. The report remains secret, and its contents are not open to discussion.

Boy shot sister by accident

By our Correspondent

A boy, aged 14, yesterday told a coroner how he accidentally shot dead his sister, aged nine, at their home in Belgavia, London. The boy, Vere Wheatley, said that he decided to take a look at his father's 244 rifle because he was "slightly bored." Later, as he was having a telephone conversation, the rifle fired. The shot hit his sister, who died later the same day in hospital.

He told the Westminster coroner, Mr. Gavin Thurston, that he took the rifle—usually used by his father for hunting in Scotland—from a locked cupboard in the house in Chester Square, London. "I decided to go and look at the rifle," he brought it back with a box of two bullets, and I took it into the sitting room. I knew where the keys were.

"I started just to look at it and then I decided I wanted to load it myself. I placed the bullets in one by one, and then I ejected them and then I tried again. I did this and I pulled the bolt. I think twice and I thought it was completely empty."

Subconscious "I was not concentrating so much on the action of the rifle. I thought I had ejected both. I knew I saw one. While he held the rifle in his right hand as his sister listened. "I could not remember pulling the trigger. It was subconscious."

The family's former children's nurse, Miss Margaret Wheeler, said that the boy adored his sister, Leonora.

Mr. Thurston recorded a verdict that she died from the wound caused by accidental discharge of the rifle.

Detective Inspector John Elsdon had told him that the boy was interrogated for some hours. "I am perfectly satisfied that there was no question of this being a deliberate action," he said.

Man swims round I o W

Kevin Murphy, aged 22, a journalist of Kenton, Middlesex, yesterday completed a 60-mile swim round the Isle of Wight. He is believed to be the first man to swim round the island.

Uncle and niece win appeal

By our Correspondent

A car worker walked out of a court arm-in-arm with his niece yesterday after they had been cleared of making a false declaration to the registrar who "married" them in January.

At Southampton quarter sessions, the deputy recorder, Mr. Nathaniel Blacker found that there was an element of doubt, and upheld the appeal of Paul Adderley (24) and Linda Iris Heather (20), of Denzil Avenue, Southampton.

They had been found guilty

Four years for rape

By our Correspondent

Peter John Laing (29), unemployed labourer, of Kingsgate Road, Kilburn, London, who was to have married last Saturday, was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, to four years' imprisonment when he admitted raping a girl, aged 12, and assaulting her in the home he had prepared for his bride.

Mr. Michael Hill, prosecuting, said Laing took the girl to a flat in Lonsdale Road, Stoke Newington, London, which he had rented for his approaching marriage, and committed the offence. Laing was said to have 10 previous convictions, but none for sexual offences.

The Foreign Office has advised Mrs. Davey—now lodging with friends in Ladbroke Grove, London—not to travel to Turkey because they believe she may also face arrest. Mrs. Davey, aged 32, was returning to England with her six children, aged 14 to four, when Timothy and a friend, Mr. Chris Acherley, aged 23, were arrested in Istanbul. The family had spent nine months on a round trip to India in a Ford van.

Turkish police claim 26 kilograms of cannabis were found in a car in which Timothy was travelling. The

Twice across Atlantic

By our Correspondent

After being becalmed in fog off the Cornish coast for three days and nights with only a few soup cubes to sustain him, Donald Ridler reached Falmouth Harbour just before day-break yesterday.

Mr. Ridler, aged 29, son of the Rector of Burton Bradstock, near Bournemouth, had sailed 9,000 miles—including crossing and recrossing the Atlantic singlehanded—in Erik the Red, the 26-foot ketch he built himself.

He left Falmouth in February last year, and arrived in America in November.

On stepping ashore yesterday he went to a harbour-side hotel for a breakfast of ham and eggs, his first real meal for over a week. Atlantic storms had torn to shreds the sails he ran up on his mother's sewing machine and what little remained of them he had hoisted as a jury rig to get into harbour.

"Yesterday he said, 'I'm broke, but after this I will find it hard to settle down to a normal way of life. I may have to sell Erik the Red and use the money to tide me over until I can find a job.'"

The superintendent registrar, Mr. Fred Blackburn, said he wrote out notice of marriage when the couple saw him three days before the wedding. He asked Adderley if he was related to Linda and knew of any impediment to their getting married.

"He filled out the form, read it, signed it and handed it over to me," he said. Mr. Adderley said he had known his niece for about seven years.

They had studied the 1949 Marriage Act and could find no reason why they could not get married. He claimed the registrar had not asked if he was not related to Linda. When he mentioned the word "impediment," Adderley thought he was referring to "bigamy or something like that."

It is most remarkable that the Foreign Office have done nothing to express their concern over this matter," Mr. Driberg said yesterday. "One may not approve of the actions of some of the adults connected with this boy but this should not govern the Foreign Office attitude as I fear it does." It was intolerable that he had been held in prison for so long.

Sam Cohen adds from Istanbul: According to the police, four hippies including the boy were spotted in the old section of the city trying

Davies blames unproductive workers

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Mr. John Davies blamed unproductive workers as a major cause of unemployment yesterday. The Minister for Trade and Industry, who was speaking at a Conservative businessmen's lunch at Preston, said: "Employers have had to review more and more stringently the effectiveness of their own work forces, and slim them down where the increasingly high cost of employing people could not be justified."

Mr. Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, commented: "Mr. Davies' statement is quite callous, and should be disowned by the Government."

"But really, what he has done is to let the cat out of the bag. While other Conservatives weep crocodile tears, Mr. Davies makes it obvious that higher unemployment is a conscious decision of Government policy."

He intimated that people don't work hard enough is quite wrong. The real urgent problem is that people and machines are standing idle because the Government has let demand for goods and services fall far too low.

Mr. Davies said that one cause of unemployment was a "lack

of buoyancy" in the economy. But he went on: "Only part of the unemployment trend has arisen from the slack in the economy. It is too easy to turn a blind eye to the other powerful factor. Over many years now, our employment figures have covered up a situation of too much manpower achieving too little output." This was taking place, he said, against a background of earnings being "propelled forward at an unprecedented rate."

He went on: "I would find it hard indeed to evaluate the balance of effect between these two causes of rising unemployment, but I am sure that they both played a major part."

"The latter cause is one which poses particular problems in remedying because it requires not just a resumption of growth in the economy, but the widespread development of new projects and new industrial initiatives."

Earlier, Mr. Davies said that the Government was "determined" to see an end to rising unemployment, which had left "the deepest scar on our industrial memory." The Government had had to get to grips with inflationary pressure before giving a boost to the economy at a time "when earnings were being propelled remorselessly forward." Signs of revival in the economy were already evident, and the effect would be felt in the field of employment.

Chemical killed fish

By our Correspondent

The magistrates at L. Lincolnshire, were told yesterday that a "holocaust" of deaths was caused by a chemical which leaked from a plant and into a drain eventually reached a river. The chemical was diagnosed as making farming her and was lethal to fish strength of 0.3mg a litre.

Mr. Raymond Ringross, securing, said that a D. shire River Authority found the chemical in a drain at a level of 200mg a litre. Two downstream of the drain, the river was found at a strength of three or four times the lethal dose.

The result was the death of fish from the drain to three or four poul weight.

Britpak Ltd, of Ingthorpe, Lincolnshire, admitted causing the matter to enter a bringing into use a new chemical without permission, and an effluent which broke authority's conditions, charging a liquid, poisoned fish. The firm fined £275, with £1,000.

Communists to talk about women's revolt

The Communist Party will discuss at its national congress, in London, in November, an eight-point programme to help women.

The delegates will debate a motion on the "growth of revolt among women against the false values of capitalist society which subordinates everything to the profits and enrichment of a tiny minority." The programme includes demands for equal pay and opportunities, and more day nurseries.

Another motion says that the

Single controls for the RAF

By DAVID FAIRHAIR, Air Correspondent

Radical changes in the RAF command structure will be announced shortly to all the combat units in country under unified command. Strike Command, which comprises what were once independent fighter, bomber, coastal commands, will all certainly absorb the attack and tactical transport squadrons of Air Support Command.

The RAF will then consist of a single combat force in UK with three elements in port—Maintenance Command, Training Command, and Strategic Transport Sector Air Support Command.

Details of the new structure are being worked out. They will be announced in February Defence White Paper and effect towards the end of the year. The obvious pattern is economy of administration—though with a danger of its becoming heavy—and increased tactical flexibility.

For example, Strike Command's Vulcan bombers can be assigned to anything from a strategic nuclear deterrent (their main role in the Bomber Command) to surveillance of Russian warships (a task which used to be assigned to Coastal Command). But the RAF is still at a crossroads where they operate as separate entities alongside the Light Squadron and Air Support Command, where their main ground attack. As the number of aircraft the RAF can afford to maintain is less than for this kind of administrative division.

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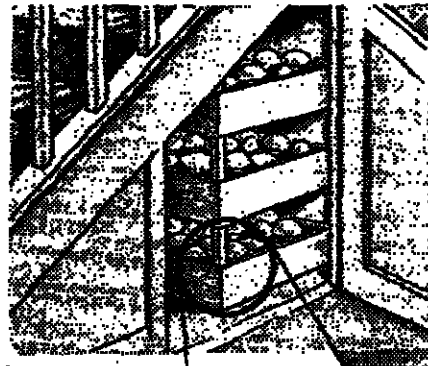
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MP attacks FO over gaoled boy

By MALCOLM STUART

boy has been in custody for six weeks and his case has now been taken up by Mr. Tom Driberg, Labour MP for Barking. Mr. Driberg has written to Mr. Anthony Ryle, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Foreign Office, urging action.

It is most remarkable that the Foreign Office have done nothing to express their concern over this matter," Mr. Driberg said yesterday. "One may not approve of the actions of some of the adults connected with this boy but this should not govern the Foreign Office attitude as I fear it does." It was intolerable that he had been held in prison for so long.

Sam Cohen adds from Istanbul: According to the police, four hippies including the boy were spotted in the old section of the city trying

to find a customer for hashish. Two Turkish narcotic agents were introduced as buyers. They were taken to a suburb of Istanbul where, according to the police, the hippies had hidden 26 kilograms. They were all arrested.

The police claim the boy admitted that he had offered to sell hashish.

No formal charges have been formulated yet. The director of Sagunlar Prison, a modern building which was opened recently, said: "The attention which we show to prisoners in this goal is usually not shown in many other countries. The boy and all the other foreigners are very well treated."

British consular officials see Timothy once a week. One reported him in good shape and having no complaint. The consulate sends biscuits, dried fruit, and books.



What do you say after hello?

JACK TREVOR STORY



ONCE SAW Alun Owen (or was it Cribbins?) walking along Chesbury Avenue towards Gerry's in a rather peculiar fashion, his feet high as you do when you're searching for the next stair in the dark. Then I saw the reason for it. "You've still got your reading glasses on," I said.

"I know," he said. Writers do all kinds of things to get a mood, maybe for a particular piece of writing or even just to amuse themselves. I think they are more inclined to play secret games than are people, non-writers. For instance, I have a friend who dwells in a rooming house and one of the things he does is to write complimentary things you can do with your Christmas greetings card. He writes to Ralph Stone, for whom I wrote "Over Africa," which never got further than the seventh rewrite, who used to pay me in lamb chops. I discarded those, had the secret vice habit of just turning the under-vice of his coat lapel to the black ticket sector on Boreham Wood station as we were on our way to the docks, and poor man would quickly turn his eyes, as though even a badge, top-secret.

"Don't put your right name!" sings Waller in "The Joint is a new club."

"Don't put your right name!" Billinson exclaimed as we both signed a new club.

can never think of any other way from a typewriter I am completely non-creative. Wit also is hard, person to person.

It's been a nice evening, but I don't see you any more," a girl named Moira Clark told me once. I had my only dinner date with Peter whose wife had rung up and I'd had a streaming cold. I was

glad in a way, it's always a waste to have dinner with men — you know you're not even going to try and get into bed. I had drifted into the Studio Club instead and chatted to this girl I'd smiled at from time to time. I took her to Kettner's so that I could say to the head waiter:

"You've got a table reserved for Mr. Peter Sellers — I'm taking it."

This was a very good start. It finished outside her pad in Earl's Court. She was really surprised and disappointed. I hadn't been able to discuss anything she'd mentioned all the evening. My old schoolmaster, Mr. Covell, used to feel like this. Dudley Moore rushed in last winter and sat there inside his duffle coat — all my flat mates listening outside the door. For what? He's never rushed in since. I have difficulty in mustering more than a great big breezy "Hello there!" I don't know how Dudley kept it going.

Still, why should we perform for nothing? Coalminers don't dig holes at weekends. I used to be in love with the coffee house scene: Oliver Goldsmith, John Evelyn, Pepys, Swift, all agog at their swift verbal cut, thrust and parry, but now I believe that most of it was dreamed up afterwards while they were smoking their opium shag or sharpening the Arabian quills. Brief encounters between writers and artists, cryptic acknowledgments across a bar (Wotcher mate, getting plenty?) only turn into movable feasts when you're trying to write something you can sell.

"What do you say after you've said 'Hello'?" Keith Waterhouse asked when I wrote to him to see if he would

be my friend. He made the point that writers really have nothing else to say except their writing. Apparently he once met Kingsley Amis at a function of some kind and asked him how he was getting on.

"All right," Kingsley Amis replied. "Wits, in fact, are a bit of a bore. aren't they? Always dramatising everything, searching for le mot juste. I know people who won't pass the time of day unless they've got a pay-off. But when it comes to authors' fantasies, the spy bit is closer to the truth, what with the funny hours we keep, our rather odd friends, and odd habits and our criminal fancies."

Alix Coleman, trying to endear me to the "TV Times" readership (a pretty inverted process), described me as follows: "He walks, up and down through it all (my mess), rather fat and grey, his ragged moustache around his long, yellow teeth evoking movie Orientals dead and gone."

The secret is you have to use yellow tooth paste. Twice I've been suspected of attempted assassination; once by Joseph Kennedy, who was then

American Ambassador in London, and once by Alfred Hitchcock. I was, of course, completely innocent and I have a doctor's certificate to prove it. The first unpleasant incident was when I was caught coming out of the American Embassy during the war with copies of technical drawings I had been making in their underground library. Joseph Kennedy and a small cohort came in from the street just as I was emptying my brief-case in front of a CI policeman.

"Hold it right there!" he said. Kennedy had stopped walking; his men stood around him as tightly as ash stakes around a sapling. After that, because everybody had gone home, it took an hour and a half to get confirmation from Marconi's that I was there on approved company business, copying circuitry from American journals that could no longer be got in the ordinary way.

Closeted with that big American soldier I remember trying to make friendly noises by asking him why they call the Texas panhandle the Texas

panhandle, but he genuinely didn't seem to know. I think he was hoping to shoot me.

The Hitchcock incident was on the boat train at Victoria Station where I'd gone after missing him at Claridge's. We'd had an unsatisfactory conversation on the phone about the price he'd paid me for the film rights of "The Trouble with Harry" and he'd invited me to give him my next novel which he'd buy whether he filmed it or not by way of compensation. I just happened to have finished "The Money Goes Round and Round" and it was while I was struggling to get the rolled carbon typescript of this untangled from my inside coat pocket lining that I noticed that Hitchcock had flattened himself against the corridor wall and two of his party had got between us — they thought I was drawing my gun.

With this face I have been picked up for trying to get my sixpence back out of a milk machine, for walking with a typewriter at three in the morning, for falling asleep in a lay-by. And now that Reginald Maudling is thinking of granting big-time crooks the privilege of going bankrupt in certain circumstances, he is really lumping us all together. It took me twenty years of hard slog to qualify for bankruptcy: soon you can do it with one overnight success.

But real villains don't have faces like mine: they have faces like Richard Burton. Real spies don't flash secret badges under their lapel, they're homely middle-aged couples who make farmyard noises at each other. At least, this is what I found with Wing-Commander Yeo Thomas, known during the fighting as the White Rabbit of SOE,

and his chief Paris contact and go-between, Jean de la Masque. Group Captain Brian Kingcome and I were turning Bruce Marshall's book of their adventures into a movie for 20th Century Fox and we travelled down to Torquay in midwinter for this strange weekend assignment. Our heroes had come across from France, landing at Plymouth.

"What was Buchenwald really like?" I asked Tommy.

"It was exactly like a Butlin's," he said. "Except the names they called out on the lannoy every morning were for the gas chamber."

He was one of the very few to escape, by assuming the identity of a corpse: there was a final desperate run across a minefield with the Americans screaming at him on the other side. "Hold it right there!" he couldn't hear what they were saying. We drank coffee in the big lounge and whispered the fine details of the killings and tortures, feeling embarrassed if any of the pale winter residents came close enough to overhear. Every now and then Brian Kingcome, who had been shot down and left burned and wounded in a dinghy in the Channel, dropped his trousers and readjusted his shirt before hoisting them up again.

"I saw one of the Buchenwald guards walking in Paris after the war," Tommy told us. He and a friend followed the man, killed him, and buried him in a wood outside the town. He said: "But you'd better not write that down."

I saved it for a "No Hiding Place." "Moonoooo!" said the White Rabbit to his woman as we passed through a field of cows, returning on the train; Jean smiled and moved back.

Because spies, and even heroes, are secretly human beings.

IRISH HUMAN

Innis Barker, York

the benefits of travel should you can become immersed in the life of the people. You don't always work out that what with Hurricane Edith, the ambiguities of Attica, the New York school buses, the rain, precipitation problems of up to 80 per cent of the American man-in-the-street, expected to have enough to say; but when he knows you, the conversation turns dis-ly to something else.

led with the taxi driver from airport. It's a poor four- to can't compile an anthology of taxi-driver quotes suggest-ly, that Spiro Agnew is a effie, but this one didn't run. He said nothing at all were into Central Park, when I English vowels must finally "ed too much for him." That's a, mister!" he announced, if he were wearing beads and pot. He was talking about

screen of clichés between him discussing the high precipice roads were running with the forked lightning shook n), the traffic problems of the fact that we all had our that there were two sides question, that every cloud had lining, with the exception, of those overhead. "Oppres-," he said, and didn't help in the luggage. my shoes shined a few times reets and found that while I talk about New York, the with deft movements and slow voices wanted to talk about

came to head when I was a room with a TV set. The t work, a fact discovered in the evening. The was summoned and, upon receeded to repair the prob- Ulster while the TV set I rather more intractable, was that the Irish were ings; mine was that the air r leads were causing inter- the cathode rays. lah," he said. "I'll bring you

arter of an hour he was back ter television set and another who said he was Irish, and e what we were doing in "Why hold on to it?" he "What's it to you?" I said, et looks a better one." I said, givng a vivid sight of the gnashers of—naturally—D, ghing receptively at some red joke. "One of yours, demanded one of the and added in rather g tone of voice. "You know rogramme is? Educational." t hearing a fellow-country- mised, seemingly for no on than Irish politics, I said: iter of fact, I'm an eighth elf."

all you are!" said one of the with a thoroughly Irish mood. "Well, let me tell andfather was run out of a horse-shier." Mine was "Ireland as well," said the if you got any more prob- you just ring us."

why Cahill and cohorts are USA, but the upshot may be what they expect.

EVERY FEW WEEKS for the past nine months, two jet airliners and a caravan of huge lorries have left Paris, bulging with a breathtaking array of riches. Tents lined with silver and gold, chandeliers of baroque crystal, cutlery of solid gold, tons of exquisite furniture from the finest craftsmen in France. A few days later—the lorries are driven non-stop across Europe by relays of drivers and armed guards—the dazzling cargo is deposited in the middle of the barren high desert of Iran, in the shadow of Persepolis, Persia's ancient imperial capital. There, for the past 18 months, dozens of architects and interior designers have been working at the foot of the Mountain of Meru to create the centrepiece for next month's celebration of the 2,500th anniversary of the empire's foundation by Cyrus the Great. A city of jewelled tents described by the Shah himself as "... something straight out of the Arabian Nights. A city fit not for one king, but for 50 rulers of the world."

For the moment, the October celebration dominates all life in Iran. Government officials are working as rarely before (the traditional working day of 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. has been largely scrapped; most ministries work until late at night) to ensure the celebration becomes, again in the Shah's words, "the greatest, the most wonderful thing the world has ever seen." Fifty heads of state—President Pompidou, Vice President Agnew, Prince Philip and Princess Anne are among the first expected at Persepolis on October 16—have been invited to participate in four days of pomp and majesty that are calculated to put the magic of Scheherazade to shame. "We are staging this celebration for two main reasons," the Shah told me during an exclusive interview in the Sadaabad Palace. "My country has come a long way in recent years. From poverty we are moving to strength and riches. From dependence on others we are moving towards true independence."

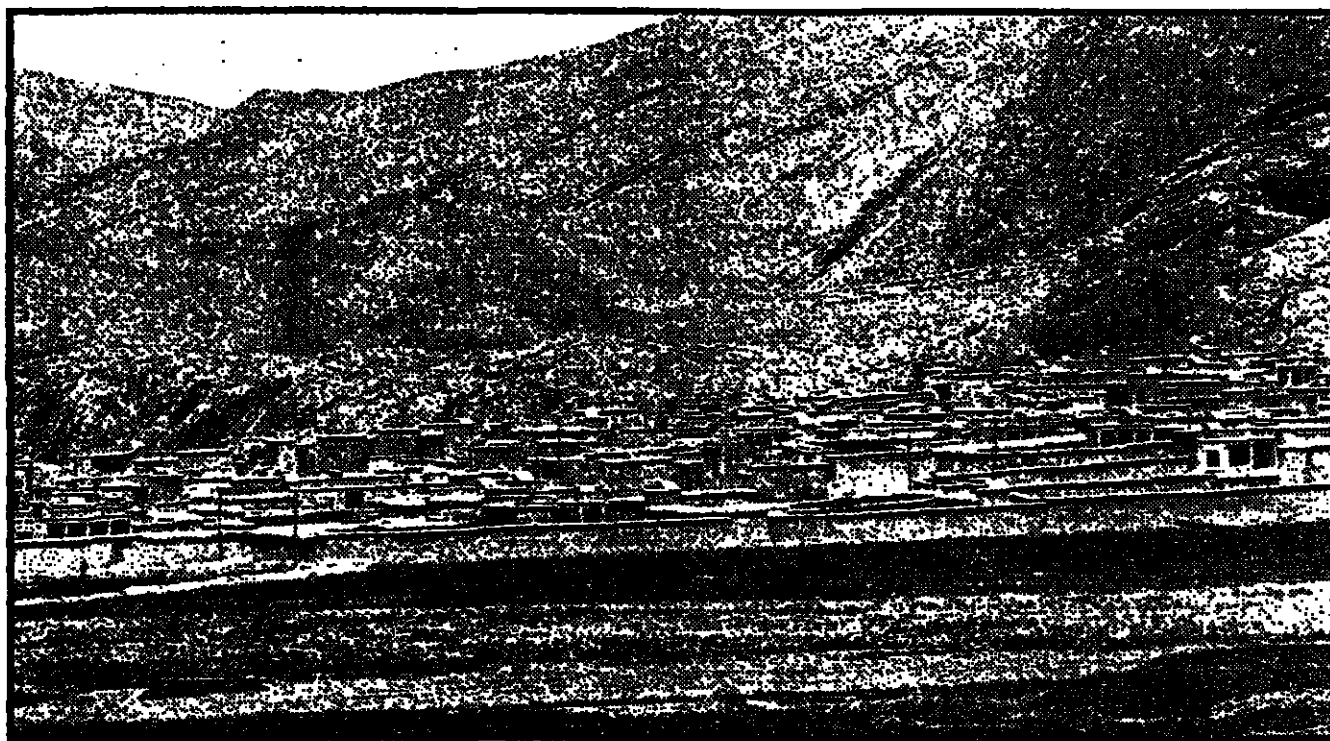
"Iran was once a great country. But it fell upon difficult times. Now we are once again emerging into the sunshine. We have pride in our past—and great faith in our future. We see the celebrations as an act of renaissance in my country. A sign to the rest of the world that Iran is again a nation equal to all others—and much finer than many."

In every city of Iran preparations for the celebrations are going on around the clock. Tehran, Shiraz, Isfahan are groaning beneath small armies of workmen decking the streets with huge banners and clusters of peacock-shaped lights. Statues, fountains and vast multi-coloured plastic replicas of Persepolis are rising in every square

As the 2,500th anniversary of the foundation of the Persian empire approaches, PETER HARVEY reports from Persepolis on lavish preparations for a high class celebration.

Camping without tears

ABOVE: TEXT CITY AT PERSEPOLIS. BELOW: TYPICAL PERSIAN VILLAGE FORTY MILES OUTSIDE SHIRAZ



and park; banners of scarlet and blue clothe the sides of every building more than two or three storeys in height. "Every town, every village will take part in the celebrations," the Shah said. "But it is on the plain below Persepolis that the focus will be."

A few days ago, as communications experts struggled to set up the television links that will broadcast the celebrations, via satellite, live to the world, I became the first journalist to enter the city of tents. Armed with a letter signed by the Shah and escorted by a group of colonels (Persepolis has been under an impenetrable security blanket for months; hundreds of armed soldiers patrol the boundaries of the camp day and night) I passed through

four checkpoints on the 30-mile drive from Shiraz. From the last guard post, the tops of the tents could be seen rising above the small forest of trees (all imported from France) planted around the site to protect the VIP's from the duststorms of the Kavdash Plain. "You are very honoured," one member of my escort commented. "Only the very highest officials have been allowed in here. We are very worried about security, because with so many heads of state here we can take no chances."

Then on foot. The dry plain changes into parkland, with wide pools and gleaming fountains mirroring the faultless sky of the high plain and the columns of Cyrus's great capital. On

one side of the central fountain stand three gigantic tents—one for the official banquet, the others for the Shah and Empress Farah. On the other, laid out in a star pattern, are the fifty smaller tents for the guests. The banquet tent is 220 feet long. Fully air conditioned, its roof is canopied in crimson velvet, the walls in a rainbow of silks. Winding down the middle of the tent is a table a little more than 180 feet in length, covered in a hand-embroidered tablecloth woven in one piece. (The table—solid mahogany—literally snakes its way down the hall. It was decided that a conventional table would "make it too difficult for guests to see each other without stretching.") Fourteen chandeliers pro-

vide the light for the table, while concealed spotlights play on the velvet and gold thrones raised on one side of the tent and reserved for the Royal couple.

The other tents vary from the banquet hall only in their size. Each is carpeted in deep velvet, each has rooms for maids and servants, each has hand-made silver wallpaper reflecting the glitter of gold and crystal tableware. Behind the banquet hall stretch mammoth kitchens. All the catering will be done by Maxim's (the restaurant is, in fact, closing down in Paris for the two weeks of the celebration, and every chef and staff member is being flown out to Iran) and the hundreds of waiters are being supplied from the permanent staffs of the Hotel de Paris in Monaco and the Palace Hotel, St. Moritz, Jansen, the Paris interior decorators responsible for the tent city is also designing the uniforms for the attendants—each uniform includes about three pounds of gold thread.

Jansen's experts have also landscaped the park surrounding the tents. Flowers and shrubs have been planted in their thousands, and timed to bloom precisely on the three days of the festivities at Persepolis. M. Pierre Delbee, President of Jansen, told me: "Just in case any of the guests become bored, we have built another tent containing a small club. And, of course, we have put in enough generating and water pumping equipment to supply a small city. Everything is here, everything."

The Iranians say it is impossible to calculate the cost of the celebration—or the city. But M. Delbee said the tents their outer walls are of tough nylon) cost "a little less than 3 millions." As for the overall costs, "that is anyone's guess. Just let me say that we have no budget here. We have a completely free hand." After the celebrations Iran plans (after a few modifications) to turn the city into a hotel. The going rate for a room has not been decided, but the Government is confident the city will have paid for itself within three or four years.

The Iranian Government goes to great lengths to stress that most of the funds have come from private donations. "Businessmen who wish to express their love for their country have supplied almost all the money," officials say, adding that the taxpayer is contributing nothing. "There are many other important benefits of the roads and airports we are building for October will be of great benefit to the nation for many long years to come—and we believe that the growth of tourism after the celebrations will bring back in much more than is spent."

Marriage Moves

THE FIRST HESITANT steps towards married priests being accepted as a normal part of the Catholic Church's ministry will be taken when the Synod of Bishops meets in Rome next Friday. On the agenda for the bishops and heads of religious orders who will take part in this 19th assembly is the whole question of the priesthood and its subsidiary issue of clerical celibacy. ROBERT NOWELL reports.

CELIBACY HAS BEEN CALLED into question just by European radicals who wonder why the Roman Catholic priest must necessarily be a bachelor but also by the appalling situation in Latin America and other parts of the Third World where insistence on celibacy has meant that the Church simply does not have anything like enough ministers to fulfil its mission—or indeed really to exist as a Church.

This explains why, in his response early last year to the more radical demands put forward by the Dutch Church, the Pope has already grudgingly conceded the possibility of ordaining married men to the priesthood, but only in regions where there is a desperate shortage of priests.

It is virtually certain that this reform will be agreed to by the Synod, two thirds of whose members are made up of bishops elected by national bishops' conferences. It does not, in fact, involve any radical departure from existing practice. Not only is celibacy purely a question of discipline and not of doctrine, but over the past 20 years the

practice has spread of ordaining to the priesthood married men who before they became Catholics had been ministers of other Christian Churches, while married deacons (who in fact have been envisaged as carrying out all the functions of the priest except saying mass and hearing confessions) were introduced five years ago by the Second Vatican Council.

Whether the Synod will be prepared to go very much beyond this cautious acceptance of married priests is extremely doubtful. Yet many Catholics are already asking why the Roman Church should be content to stop at the Eastern Orthodox position, which allows marriage before but not after ordination. They see no reason against adopting the Anglican position, whereby a priest remains free to marry after as well as before ordination. And both they and those outside the Roman communion may well wonder what all the fuss is about.

There are, indeed, strong arguments in favour of celibacy. It is a reminder that there are some things in life more

important even than marriage. It means that the celibate has not given hostages to fortune as a married man with a family has. It makes it slightly easier for him to stick his neck out and denounce injustice wherever this is necessary—like the Franciscan Fr. Cosmas Desmond in South Africa, like Bishop Helder Camara in Brazil, like the Berrigan brothers in the United States.

But these arguments, the strength of which is fully recognised by Catholic radicals, do not add up to any justification of celibacy as a necessary condition either for ordination or for continuing in the ministry. The real arguments which tell against change, and which are likely to ensure that the Synod does not embark on any really radical reforms, are psychological.

For a start, making celibacy no longer obligatory would be felt by many of the bishops present as calling into question the efforts they themselves had made to accept celibacy. They are most numerous in the 50s and 60s who were ordained when it was not done for Catholics to have doubts

about the discipline of celibacy. To scrap the discipline would strike many of them as somehow devaluing the sacrifices they had to make.

And underlying the discipline is a view of the priesthood which sees celibacy as a matter of necessary cultic purity. The priest would be polluted or would lose some of his magic power if he had contact with a woman. This static, magical outlook is all the stronger for usually remaining unconscious and unexpressed, though it found its way into print in the Vatican daily "L'Osservatore Romano" on one occasion last year.

These opposing views of celibacy are reflected also in opposing views of the priesthood in general. Whether the priest is primarily a repository of sacred powers or a focus of Christian aspirations and action. It is in this way, as well as in the obvious fact that so many of them get married, that celibacy is linked with the growing malaise in the priesthood that causes an increasing number of Roman Catholic priests to leave the ministry. The priesthood is not the only subject

the Synod will be discussing. Also on the agenda is what many will consider the far more important subject of world justice and peace. If the working paper prepared for the Synod on this question is anything to go by, the bishops may well take the very tough line indeed. This working paper underlines the growing abyss between rich and poor nations. It strongly criticises neo-colonialism in its politics, economic and cultural forms. It describes astronomical defence budgets and the arms race as an injustice in itself. It calls attention to the scandal of widespread Catholic indifference to Christian social teaching. And it points to the scandal created by "certain members of the Church and even certain of its institutions... every time they fail to incarnate the justice preached by Christ." In this way, if the members of the Synod have the courage of their Christian convictions, what this assembly does and says about social justice may well turn out to be more revolutionary—in every sense of the word—than whatever internal reforms it may make in the Church's life.

The dangers in the Middle East in the gap between Israel's complete reliance on the military balance, Egypt's rash assumptions about degree of control the Super Powers exercise in the area and over the of a military conflict there. The side world would do well to heed before the dangerously variant positions of the belligerents are put to test.

Shout aloud but no salvation

JOHN KERR in Glasgow on the UCS resolutions-waning hopes

THE prospects of salvation for shipbuilders on the Upper Clyde have apparently sunk even lower with the Government and 8,000 shipyard workers in a state of deadlock. John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, said there will be no financial support from the Government for the new company formed to operate the Govan and Linthouse yards of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders without an assurance of cooperation from the men and the unions. The coordinating committee of UCS shop stewards say there will be no cooperation on any basis other than retention of jobs and guaranteed employment for the whole labour force. Yet there is still room for

negotiation if the Government is prepared to think again. When the shop stewards had their policy of non-cooperation endorsed yesterday by an overwhelming majority, they emphasised that their basic aim was still to talk to the Government. As Mr James Reid, the leading spokesman of the yards, put it: "We are prepared to talk to anyone at any time on cumulative proposals for maintaining all four yards and guaranteeing employment for the workers." He agreed that "cumulative proposals" could be interpreted as a combined operation involving separate solutions for different yards. Mr Reid said the shop stewards would certainly be prepared, for instance, to dis-

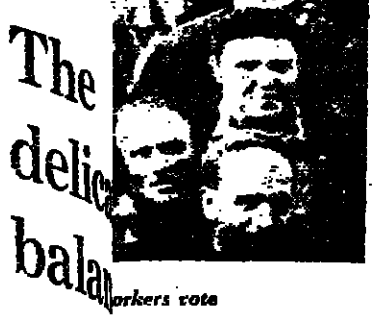
cuss joint proposals under which the Govan and Linthouse yards were covered, as proposed, by a new Government-backed company, perhaps in some form of association with the Scotstoun yard and with the Clydebank yard being taken over by another buyer. The only essential qualification would be that the proposal formed a package deal for the four yards. This is a sharp move away from the original attitude of the shop stewards that the yards should be retained as a single group. It is a measure of the confusion which has clouded the UCS crisis that as late as Thursday Mr Archibald Kelly, giving reasons for withdrawing his offer for the Clydebank yard, laid much of the

annulment of the new plan on the shop stewards' insistence that the group should be kept as a whole. To add to the confusion, Mr Kelly said that if the men changed their minds he would be prepared to think again. On the other hand there has been little sign of flexibility in the attitude of the Government. It is hard to refute the shop stewards' charge that the Government actions are consistent with a policy designed to run down the industry, based on the now notorious "butchery" report made by Mr Nicholas Ridley, MP. In spite of all the consultations, the Government has apparently not budged from the recommendations of its advisory

committee of "four wise men." As seen from Clyde-side, this means simply a greatly reduced work force at Govan and Linthouse with Scotstoun and Clydebank being allowed to go to the wall. Mr Davies has never published the full report of the "four wise men" which he claims justifies his actions. Nor has he produced any proposals for the alternative employment of the 6,000 men who could be thrown out of work. Only now, indeed, has he commissioned a feasibility study of the new company for Govan and Linthouse, which was formed this week. At every step the Government has been apparently not budged from the recommendations of its advisory

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improvising desperately at the mercy of events. Even the company by Mr Davies was a curiously half-hearted exercise. Its chairman and managing director, Mr Hugh Stenhouse and Mr Archibald Gilchrist, will not start work until the end of next month. It was not surprising that the shop stewards scored yet another tactical victory by stopping the two directors at the gates of the Linthouse yard to say they should make other arrangements for meetings in the future as they would not be allowed in again. The shop stewards went one further yesterday by saying that they intended to take over the Linthouse boardroom. It now seems time for the Government to take a lead.



Having it all

ID FAIRHALL

majority of people in Britain would like to see jobs brought "home" from Northern Ireland, according to a National Polls survey published yesterday. "Daily" To be exact that was 59 per cent of people questioned at the end of this week. That is clear enough. But what is less clear is whether they themselves want to go home. Of the accepted paradigm of army recruiting in the north of Ireland, a few soldiers killed in action—ample, in Aden before the pull-out—tends to more volunteers, not at all though one might expect the effect to be quite the opposite when soldiers are seen in Belfast or London, trying to maintain within the United Kingdom. I have the feeling that it is not that different. Northern Ireland itself is looking up with a certain interest. And the current situation of simmering conflict between the Catholic community and the Argyne in the Ardregan in Lerry, there has been a decline in the of Catholic volunteers since last year. What is the Roman Catholics are seeing the border from the Irish Republic to sign itself and Omagh. All know of no better the English habit of the Irish problem in and white with tidy between North and between Catholic and nt, than a glance at statistics of army in April 1 and the of August this year enlisted in Northern of whom 87 came north of the border. npires with 327 men some period of 1970 whom were from the) and 365 in 1966 m the Republic). The Army does not, of actively recruit south order. But if a man for example as an advertisement in sh newspaper, the li pay his fare to a recruiting centre north. all the recruits come the border are Catholics, whereas enough, most of h homes in the North testants. And the level of recruitment itizens of Northern seems to have been ed largely by the of the Protestant ty. Between April just this year, 231 residents of North- and signed on, and 72 Catholics. Last year he same period the were 138 and actively, compared and 66 four years ven if the parents s of men serving in Ireland would like em home—which is one factor behind survey results—the spot is impres- h. After visiting a units over the past eks—the Green host had three men oot as soon as they e the Argyne in the nadian Regiment on d difficult tour in rry: the 17th/21st providing interm- patrol in Pers- and Tyrone, and a 45 Medium Regi- tial Artillery virtu- siege on the —the strongest —those main concern t where the action ver unpleasant. auted to see results, expressed in terms men killed, or the pull out altogether previously troubled the Royal segiment was on the shivering in London- he spring, when the began to escalate .1 met just as the young men who the IRA more than routine train- use Army as a id who frankly comfort and stabi- married quarters.

THERE are too many signs of trouble in Peking to accept at their face value the official Chinese claim that the situation is normal. It may be normal, but only in the sense that the power struggle among the leaders has come to be in recent years something that they have learned to live with. But power struggles in China, as in Communist countries generally, are never purely about personalities. They always involve arguments about policy as well.

A major departure from long-established policy, implicit in the recent move towards détente with the United States, must have put an almost intolerable strain on the cohesion of even those few Chinese leaders who have managed to show the world a facade of unity among all the destruction of the Cultural Revolution.

The new moderation evident in Chinese policy in recent months was not achieved without intense struggle in the leadership, as the news of the final overthrow of Chen Po-ta, Mao's closest associate and personal secretary, shows quite clearly. Chen Po-ta was certainly the leader of the most extreme faction in Mao's entourage, which also included Chiang Ching, Mao's wife. Indeed, the form of words used to denounce Chen Po-ta can also be read as denouncing Chiang Chin.

Although she still remains very much in the public eye, while Chen has disappeared from the scene, it is arguable that the eclipse of the "left-wing extremists" who have been so close to Mao, is also a blow to Mao himself. There is a fashion among some analysts to argue that, whoever might fall by the way-side in Peking, Mao is unassailable. It is too often forgotten that the Cultural Revolution was preceded by a secret intrigue against Mao which almost swept him from power. He was not invulnerable then, and he is not now, alive or dead. The struggle for the succession of Mao has been fought throughout the Cultural Revolution, and it continues today.

The issues over which the struggle was fought were the policies for which Mao was responsible, and this tug of war could therefore not fail to affect his position. The left wing in the leadership would obviously have opposed any rapprochement with the United States, and would have used quotations from Mao's own works to show that it was merely following long-established and agreed policy.



VICTOR ZORZA in Washington analyses China's succession struggle

The battle behind Mao's back

When the Chinese press used other quotations from Mao recently, justifying the Cultural Revolution with the argument that the Communists must always distinguish between the major and the minor enemy, and that uniting with the minor enemy against the major enemy was only a matter of tactics, this was an answer to those members of the leadership who opposed the new policy.

The fact that the answer was based on a quotation from Mao proved nothing about his own attitude. What can certainly be assumed is that the argument in the leadership about turning towards the United States has gone on for a very long time, and that it antedated by many months, if not years, the first moves towards a reconciliation with the United States. The Chinese are now said to have taken place privately towards the end of last year. But there were straws in the wind long before that, and they were blown this way and that by the debate in Peking. Indeed, there is reason to believe that the debate was joined when it became clear that a reconciliation with Russia was out of the question, and that China might find itself in a position where the neutrality, if not the support, of the United States might make a great deal of difference to it.

associated with the policy of international reconciliation is Chou En-lai, as he was associated in his position of Prime Minister with the policy of internal moderation. Mao's heir apparent, Lin Piao, was, on the other hand, visibly and frequently associated during various stages of the Cultural Revolution with the extremists. The extremist left wing faction known as the "16th May" group, which Chen Po-ta was associated before his fall, had aimed its slogans against all and sundry, but its chief target was Chou En-lai. To the extent that it did attack Lin Piao, this may have been designed to cover its tracks—a tactic that has been used by other factions during the Cultural Revolution.

With Chou En-lai clearly identified as a moderate and Lin Piao as at least inclining towards the Left in the leadership, some of the recent events in Peking may look less puzzling than they appear. On September 12, at about the same time as the mysterious suspension of flights over China, the official Chinese news agency released an audiotape item about Mao and Lin Piao, of a kind that has not been so frequent lately as it had at one time. It announced the immediate distribution of a set of 50 pictures, never seen before, showing Mao and Lin together. This, it is alleged, "makes us feel intimately

that Comrade Lin Piao has consistently held high the great banner of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's thought," and so on and so forth, in the familiar ring. The pictures were supposed to have been distributed immediately following the announcement but took 10 days to make their appearance. It may be argued that the official news agency release was an attempt to build up Lin Piao's position at a time of leadership crisis—and that the attempt was obstructed by his opponents.

Oddly, the announcement said that the pictures were being published to mark the Party's anniversary—which had, in fact, been celebrated some time before, in July. This suggests that it may indeed have been intended to publish them at that time, and that the publication was held up because of the leadership struggle which was already in progress then.

The second attempt to publish them could thus be seen as a further move in the struggle, designed to pre-empt the issue by showing that Lin Piao had come out on top. It is signs like these that have, in the past, provided clues to Communist leadership struggles, and they may be of equal importance now. We shall not know, perhaps, for some time, because similar leadership crises in the

past have often ended with an attempt to paper over the cracks. But the cracks did become visible later. Indeed, they became repeatedly visible in the course of the Cultural Revolution, when one group of leaders was purged after another. They were people whose position often seemed so unassailable, who seemed so close to Mao, that few analysts were prepared to admit that they could be toppled. But they were.

Of the ones who really matter, only Lin Piao and Chou En-lai are left. Chou, who acted as Mr Kissinger's host, is publicly associated with the turn towards the United States. It was Lin Piao who, in the last major statement on the subject, made it clear that China cannot ignore the danger of aggression from either Russia or the United States. It might have appeared like a routine statement of the obvious then. But what he was really saying, in the context of the Peking leadership debate, was that China ought not to be hostile towards the United States, as Chou En-lai may be presumed to have been urging.

Perhaps the debate will continue until one or the other faction clearly prevails, which will happen only when the succession struggle is resolved one way or the other.

Volks wagon

"I SUPPOSE," my Aunt Bertha said yesterday, "they'll all be getting themselves jobs in Germany." "Who, Auntie?" "The 929,000 fellows Mr Heath has liberated from work."

"I very much doubt if the Germans have room for them all, Auntie. They're taking only about 20,000 this year. But, of course, things should pick up once we're actually in the Common Market." "You mean they'll be happier to see us?"

"The Common Market rules. Auntie, provide for free mobility of labour anywhere in the Community, not just Germany. And this is one law which is actually in operation. Work permits have gone, and there's an international clearing system which tells workers where the most jobs are. The European worker doesn't need to have a job in another market country before he moves there: he simply packs his bags and joins the queue."

"I'm beginning to see, young man, why Mr Heath is so keen on Europe. Get all the workers to leave the country, and you'll have no more problems. It's a novel thought, Auntie." "Ah, but who'll be left for the Government to blame if things do happen to go wrong? Eh, William?"

WILLIAM DAVIS

workers? Scientists, doctors, accountants?" "Ah, Auntie, there we hit a few of the big ones, like ordinary labour, all professional people should be able to work anywhere in the market. But there's a lot of disagreement about the status of different qualifications. There's so much jealousy among professional associations, and so much eagerness to protect the position of their members, that doctors and others who try to set up elsewhere still face considerable problems."

"If I were younger, William, I'd give it a try myself." "It's never too late, Auntie. But look, the idea is to have greater freedom to move around, not to produce a mass exodus. People who would, at one time, have gone to America or Australia are now more likely to move to the Continent. But the Government's hope is that, instead of pinching all our best people, the Germans and others will set up shop here."

"Bringing the work to the people?" "Precisely. Ministers believe the Germans are anxious to re-examine their investment in Britain, and they expect the Americans to become much more eager to use us as a springboard to the Common Market. At present, we're outside the Community's tariff barrier. Once we're inside it, we should be as attractive as any Continental country."

"As long as the unions keep quiet?" "That's right, Auntie. But Mr Heath thinks the unemployment figures will scare them so much that they won't dare to speak up anyway. Or, for that matter, press their wage claims very hard this autumn." "I'll believe that when I see So. William." But Mr Heath is committed now: the Treasury and the Bank of England would be furious if he risked any further reflection. He'll just have to sit it out. It's stretching the imagination a lot to picture that man as the end product of millions of years of evolution. You're very harsh, Auntie. But I suppose a lot of people would agree with you."

MISCELLANY

Tail ender

THE GREAT Soviet spy chase I already generating its own folklore. Some of the tales may even be true. The whole gaudy gallimaufry of Her Majesty's security services, engaged in the hunt for a spook, external MI6, spooky MI7, and Scotland Yard's Special Branch. In the early days, the operation was so secret that the name of the spy was kept from the others who were up to it.

Two MI5 men had been watching the Russian diplomatic compound in Hampstead. As they drove away, they picked up a tall, thin man in a dark suit. Assuming the Russians were after them, they tried desperately to shake off the following car. Because of the way the two cars were driving, a cruising Special Branch team joined the chase, forcing them both off the road. The first was MI5, the second MI6. Only the faces were red.

Cross benches

STICKS and stones gather no moss. Ted Heath, we can be sure, has stopped worrying about the Ulster debate and turned to higher things. Among them is the cameraman in Piper Comanches who might buzz his Irish weekend at Chequers. But the crossfire still echoes in the Shadow Cabinet.

It is whispered that Jim Callaghan asked to be taken off the first-day team sheet because the differences between him and his Labour colleagues were so grave that he could hardly make the keynote speech. Harold Wilson took that shot, leaving Jim to open the second day's innings.



CALLAGHAN: taken off

By the time lunch was over, 57 millions had been stamped up for the nonce. The city of tents dominated the lunch-time chat with Government officials, gently reminding His Imperial Majesty that Iran had protected local industry against foreign competition for most of the 2,500 years. A little gratitude might be in order.

● A COUPLE of weeks ago "Time" ran a 12-page advertising feature extolling the virtues of Iran. Each page was prominently endorsed: "Prepared by the Iran Government Documentation Centre." Last week, the Persian language newspapers in Iran reprinted the article in full, describing it as "What 'Time' reports about the festival."

Shelf life

THE NEWSPAPER dispute spread alarm and despondency among the book publishers. Not because they feared an extension of Fleet Street's travail, but because their books were not being reviewed.

This is the boom season for prospective bestsellers and putative masterpieces. Partly because the trade is geared more and more to the Christmas present market, partly because the Booker Prize is now being awarded only to a book published in the autumn. And the Booker Prize is worth £5,000 for the lucky novelist and more promotional potential than any other British award.

Last Sunday's papers should have carried reviews of Graham Greene's autobiography, and new novels by Mary McCarthy, Penelope Mortimer, and John Le Carré. Not to mention fresh fiction from Bernice Rubens, last year's Booker winner, and

Piers Paul Read, one of the rising stars of the English novel, and Montgomery Hyde's study of Stalin. The trouble is that last week's Sunday papers did get the Highlands and Islands, even if they didn't penetrate south of the Tweed. Will the reviews perish with them? The literary editors might say they won't. But the young unknowns may have missed their moment of glory.

Gold standard

OUT OF the mouths of babes and toddlers... Mr Bearbull, the "Investors' Chronicle" shares columnist, commends the South African mining finance house, Union Corporation, as this week's purchase. In the current state of the world money market, he says, gold is obviously going up in value. But that's not all. "Impending changes in the South African labour regulations may enable coloured workers to do jobs in mines hitherto reserved for whites. These could reduce working costs considerably, and this is where the mines have been feeling the pinch."

The barriers are coming down, man. And the wages? ● JOIN the army and trip on the cheap? Dr Richard Wilbur, the American Assistant Defence Secretary for Health, thinks drug addicts may be joining up to be sent to Vietnam, where heroin costs a fraction of the going rate in New York or Los Angeles. "There is a suspicion," he says, "that some guys joined so they could convert a hundred dollar a day habit to a two dollar a day habit in Saigon." No conclusive evidence, but 81 per cent of addicts arrested in Vietnam said they used drugs before they went to the war zone.

JONATHAN STEELE in Yugoslavia, Thursday

The productive minority

NO EUROPEANS are breeding faster than the Albanians in Yugoslavia. Beyond a few demographics and contraceptive manufacturers this fact may arouse little excitement. But inside Yugoslavia it matters a good deal. The Albanians are the country's silent minority. Within a few years they could be the third largest ethnic group after the Serbs and Croats, but without their own republic.

Imagine that the Catholics in Northern Ireland were three-quarters of the population. Imagine, too, that the Catholics in Ulster living beyond the border of the Republic were 40 per cent of the entire Irish nation. One can then understand something of the potential for tension in the Kosovo region of Yugoslavia where most of the country's Albanians live separated from Albania proper by only a windswept range of mountains. The wonder is that in the past 20 years the political situation here has been as comparatively calm as it has.

One reason is Kosovo's tremendous economic and social development since the war, and particularly in the 1960s. Through the funds for the underdeveloped areas the federal authorities in Belgrade and the richer republics have pumped millions of dinars into Kosovo. Its capital Pristina is now surrounded by high-rise flats and boasts a two-year-old university with 12,000 full-time students.

The other reason for Kosovo's comparative calm is the rapid series of political measures which Belgrade has set in hand to placate the Albanian population since the fall of Alexander Rankovic, the Serbian secret police chief in 1966. This week the Albanian flag was flying alongside the

Yugoslav one on the main street of Pristina. The occasion was no more than a national parachute jumping championships to be held here these next few days. But until five years ago, under Rankovic's policy of ruthless "Great Serbian Hegemony" the Albanian flag was forbidden. The Albanian language was barely recognised for official use and Serbian bureaucrats dominated the area.

In April, 1963, Kosovo became what it still is, "an autonomous region within Serbia" but the change in formal status brought little immediate improvement until Rankovic was ousted. Since then the balance has been redressed so fast that it is now the turn of the Serb minority to start worrying. As an autonomous region Kosovo has two representatives on the new Yugoslav collective presidency instead of a republic's three. Both are Albanians, as is the new secretary of the regional Communist Party, Mahmut Bakalli.

This year's census caused a stir when it revealed that the Albanians now form 75 per cent of Kosovo's one and a quarter million people with a birth rate of 3.5 per cent. Mr Bakalli has spent a good deal of energy this summer denying that the Albanian majority is to be "legalised," that is, recognised as the legal majority in the constitution, a step which would transform Kosovo into an Albanian republic instead of one in which Serbs, Albanians, and other Yugoslavs have equal rights. Government officials in Pristina (whether Albanian themselves or not) point out that it would be artificial to have two Albanian republics side by side, one based on Pristina and the other on Titograd.

The unspoken fear is that this could eventually create

pressures for a merger and make it easier for outside Powers to break Yugoslavia apart. Such fears have become more remote since Yugoslav-Albanian relations improved this year with an exchange of ambassadors for the first time since 1952. A few Yugoslav tourists have been allowed into Albania and the university here has started a teacher exchange programme with the University of Tirana.

Opinions are said to be mixed on what the Yugoslav-Albanians found in Kosovo. Some who go with romantic views about the country (like many returning Western visitors from China) come back excited — a country with no unemployment, almost no illiteracy left, complete rural electrification, a spirit of hard work, and so on. Others come back convinced that they are developing faster and with better prospects inside the Yugoslav federation.

In spite of the vast improvement in Kosovo, the region is still the country's poorest. Horse-drawn carts are a common sight on the cobbled main street of Pristina. The per capita income is less than £100 a year, a fifth of Slovenia's. Yugoslavia's underdeveloped south is still failing to close the gap between individual incomes there and in the north.

The best hope for Kosovo is that it is presently one of the richest parts of Yugoslavia with huge untapped mineral resources. Half the country's coal and zinc reserves are buried in Kosovo. The region already produces 80 per cent of the country's nickel. The fertile valley of the Metohija, they tell you, has been dubbed by American visitors as "Little California." Only a shortage of investment funds has held it back so far.

Family Finance

Estate Duty Pensions

When life assurance and estate duty meet

By William Nursaw

THE VAST majority of married men are very conscious of their financial responsibilities to their dependants and endeavour to secure their future by life assurance. Others concentrate on the time when they are due to retire from business and through life assurance schemes endeavour to augment their likely pensions.

Attending on these needs is a vast army of agents from the insurance broker who is 100 per cent involved in insurance to the professional man, including the bank manager and others who look for juicy insurance commissions to augment their own or their firm's earnings. And it is human to complete each case as quickly as possible and to get on to the next.

Too little time is spent on the estate duty aspect of life assurance or on the need for an effective will dealing adequately with the policyholder's estate. True that with the liberalisation in the limit before estate duty becomes payable the need to be concerned with estate duty does not seem so many years ago to be obvious. Current estate duty starts with estates over £12,500 but the commencing rate is high, 25 per cent, and the scale 25 per cent on £12,500 to £20,000; 45 per cent on £20,000 to £30,000; 60 per cent on £30,000 to £40,000; 65 per cent on £40,000 to £50,000 and so on until 85 per cent is charged over £750,000.

Like surtax each slice bears the rate for that slice but the millionaire is limited to 80 per cent of his total estate.

Estate duty is payable on the deceased's assets (including any funds which pass on his death) less liabilities and on gifts within seven years of his death. The initial amount not subject to duty has been raised to keep up with the rising value of the family residence. In these days the £10,000 value mark is soon breached and with a man's other assets plus a modest life policy the estate is soon above £12,500.

It has been said that estate duty is a voluntary tax. Clearly if you give away all your assets you will not have to pay estate duty, but even then an individual has to live for four years before the gifts (other than those to a recognised charity) when the period is one year are effective for estate duty saving; if death occurs in the fifth year estate duty is payable on 85 per cent of the gift, if in the sixth year 70 per cent of the gift and in the seventh year 40 per cent thereafter the gift is clear of estate duty. The estate duty is payable by the person who receives the gift but it is possible to effect a life assurance to cover the risk of the giver dying during the seven-year period, provided of course he is insurable.

One method available to the happily married couple for reducing the effects of estate duty is to split their estates into two halves thus getting the benefit of two lots of £12,500 each and reducing the rates on the balance.

With life assurance policies there is a substantial amount of estate duty manoeuvring. If the premiums come within the terms of Section 37 of the Finance Act 1968 namely the premiums are paid out of the income of the assured and represent normal expenditure which will not adversely affect his normal standard of living then it is appropriate to effect the assurance under the provisions of the Married Women's Property Act or otherwise as a trust policy. With this method the policy is immediately free of estate duty. To effect the policy in the assured's name in the normal way means that the sum assured is part of his estate for estate duty purposes.

If the premium falls outside the scope of the section then it will be preferable for the husband to make annual gifts of the premium to his wife and for her to effect the policy on his life under the terms of the Married Women's Property Act or otherwise. Done this way the amount of each premium escapes death duties after seven years and the maximum liability is the estate duty on the premiums paid during the past seven years on the sliding scale which is referred to above. If, however, the husband were to effect the policy himself under the terms of the Married Women's Property Act each premium would be regarded as buying a proportionate slice of the sum assured and estate duty based on the total of the slices. Taking a policy with ten annual premiums paid and a sum assured of £10,000, no estate duty would arise in respect of the first three premiums, the fourth would produce a slice of £400, the fifth £700, the sixth £850, and the last four would produce £1,000 each so that out of the total sum assured of £10,000, £5,950 would be subject to estate duty.

The policy would normally be in favour of the wife and failing her the children, so it is appropriate to include a clause, giving the trustees power to invest the policy moneys in any type of investment including the purchase of a house and another clause giving the trustees power to use the whole of a minor's share for its education or advancement in life.

Take the case of a husband who effects a typical family provision policy providing £2,000 per annum over a 25-year period. To put it another way the insurance company pays out £2,000 for every year the husband is dead during the 25-year period. If he survives the period there is no monetary payment. After the payment of the first premium the total sum assured is £50,000. Supposing he died in the first year having effected the policy in his own name, say the rest of his estate is worth £12,500, giving a total of £62,500, estate duty would amount to £23,000, quite defeating the object of the policy. Had he effected the policy as a trust policy under the terms of the Married Women's Property Act or otherwise, no duty would be payable and clearly the premium of £54 for a man aged 30 next birthday (£40 for a man of 25) for such a policy is well within the beneficence of Section 37.

The moral is to get the insurance company to tell you how best to effect a policy with every factor in mind, particularly estate duty.

The importance of effecting accident policies as trust policies is often overlooked. If, for example, a staff member is undertaking a business journey, including travel by air it is common practice for a company to provide accident insurance cover for very high amounts and unless these policies are effected as trust policies the total sum payable would be aggregable with the rest of the man's estate and subject to estate duty.

BM monopoly rove out RCA'

rex Corporation said monopolistic position. International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) is in the data processing business, RCA and Electric Co. (GE) out of the field.

rex, a computer peripheral equipment and record maker, previously has with IBM, both in competition over computer peripheral products and sales.

rex executive vice president J. D. Guzy said in mounting a frontal attack on IBM, suffered from peripheral equipment, in addition to product announcements aimed at their RCA's new (computer) series: their withdrawal from grounds of economic viability undercuts the credibility of all IBM competition."

Although primarily a peripheral products concern, Memorex has indicated it hopes to enter the computer mainframe business. Company officials, however, have been silent about the prospect and Mr. Guzy's statement did not mention it.

General Electric in May 1970 announced it was selling its computer line to Honeywell Inc. Memorex claimed "hundreds of smaller firms" in the data processing field were forced to close as a result of IBM's position and said "most others are suffering operational losses."

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A unique guarantee is written into your policy and is guaranteed by the resources of Save and Prosper Insurance Limited: that your money will at least double in value after 20 years.

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GROWTH OF £1,000 AT 73% p.a.

Period	£1,000	£2,000	£3,000	£4,000	£5,000
OVER A 10-YEAR PERIOD	1,000	1,730	2,460	3,190	3,920
OVER A 15-YEAR PERIOD	1,000	2,990	5,110	8,230	11,350
OVER A 20-YEAR PERIOD	1,000	5,030	11,350	20,000	33,600

N.B. The assumed annual growth rate of the units includes increase in capital value (net of tax on capital gains) and reinvested net income.

It is, of course, impossible to forecast growth in unit values with complete accuracy, and, of course, property values can fall as well as rise. But over any long-term period, we believe the trend will continue to be upward, and the assumed 73% p.a. growth rate shown above may prove conservative.

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This life cover usually grows in value each year to a maximum of twice your original outlay. While, if you are under 30, the minimum cover starts at 200% and remains at that level.

The table below details life cover between the ages of 30 and 65. If you are over 65, special terms are available on request.

Age next birthday when you start	Your life cover at the start as a % of your outlay	Your life cover grows each year by	To an amount after 10 years of	Up to an amount after 20 years of
Up to age 30	200	%	200	200
31-40	170	14	185	200
41-45	140	3	170	200
46-55	110	4	155	200
56-65	100	5	150	200

If you take advantage of the Income Facility, the growing life insurance cover and the guarantee to double your money over 20 years still apply. But both would now relate to the number of the remaining units allocated to your policy, rather than the number originally allocated.

6. Tax advantages

Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax. You have no personal income tax or capital gains tax liability on any money you take out of the Fund. The Fund's liability to tax on its capital gains and income is allowed for in the price of units.

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However, if you die or surrender your policy (wholly, or in part through the Income Facility) there could be a surtax assessment on the increase in its value, depending on your overall tax position at the time.

Any surtax liability can normally be minimised by choosing a relatively low income rate for cashing in.

Surtax liability is calculated by dividing the profit made by the number of years your policy has been in force. The resulting figure is added to your income for the year (that of surrender or death) to determine your surtax rate. Surtax at that rate is then payable on your profit.

Save and Prosper Property Fund

PROPOSAL FOR A Save and Prosper Property Fund Policy.

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2. Name of Proposer (In full) Mr/Ms/Miss First name(s) Surname

3. Address Town County Postal Code

4. Date of Birth 5. Name and Address of your usual doctor

6. During the last five years have you received any attention or advice from any Doctor? YES/NO. If YES, please give details and dates

7. Are there any circumstances which might affect your eligibility for life assurance? STATE YES OR NO. If Yes, please give details below.

8. Do you want the Income Facility? (Minimum Outlay £1,000) STATE YES OR NO. If YES, please indicate the percentage annual rate of payment: % % % % (Tick as appropriate)

DECLARATION TO BE COMPLETED BY PROPOSER

I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief that I am in good health and that the answers to the foregoing questions are true and correct and that I agree that the policy shall be the basis of the contract between me and Save and Prosper Insurance Limited. I consent to the Company seeking medical information from any doctor who at any time has attended me, or seeking information from any life assurance office to which I have at any time made a proposal for life assurance, and I authorise the giving of such information.

Signature Date 259/080

I am interested in regular monthly investment. Please send me details of the Save-Insure-and-Prosper Plan. I understand this does not commit me in any way.

NAME ADDRESS FOR OFFICE USE ONLY 259/08X

SAVE AND PROSPER GROUP

Companies in brief

SS changes

House Group: Mr. House appointed managing director.

Green Insurance Hold: J. D. H. Blackburn from board and from p in order to take up appointment.

Trust: Mr. David R. appointed director. Mr. Rich has resigned as trustee in his increasing connection with Gold Fields.

Hallifax: Mr. A. Poot a director.

House Investments: Frost, who resigns as secretary of the Com Union Assurance on 30, has resigned from the House board.

from reports

Zambra: Chairman is reasonably confident that profits for half year 1971 will show a considerable improvement over the period last year, recovery level achieved for first six months of 1969-70.

Woolf and Co: Chairman in a difficult year the company has achieved a most satisfactory and he is confident that in normal events results for current year should be even better.

International: Chairman, Mr. Howard, said that costs were kept under control and that the company would expect satisfactory results for the year, with the long term with a view of confidence.

results

Investment: 7 pc making 10 pc. Proposed one-for-one.



Finalists in Southern ITV's 1971 sea angling championship catching ling near Cradle Holm off Bressay, one of the Shetland Islands. The winner was Ron Edwards of Herne Bay Royal British Legion with 82 lb of coalfish

Entry is suicide -Healey

By our Political Staff

The Shadow Foreign Secretary, Mr Denis Healey, last night compared membership of the Common Market on Tory terms to "jumping off a cliff". He demanded a general election on the issue so that the electorate could decide "whether suicide is what they really want".

Mr Healey, who was speaking at one of the Labour Party's series of anti-Common Market rallies in Norwich, committed himself more firmly than ever before to the anti-market position. Earlier this year he appeared to favour entry in principle while reserving the question of whether the terms negotiated by the Government would be acceptable.

He remained consistent last night in that the burden of the attack was against the terms negotiated by the Government, and he specifically accused Mr Heath of failing to stand up for Britain at the Brussels talks. The Prime Minister had now agreed, Mr Healey said, that Britain should pay more in import levies to the EEC than Germany, Italy, France, and Holland put together.

He concluded that the issue before Parliament in October would not be for or against Europe, or even for or against the Common Market. "The issue will be a simple one: can we afford to join while our economy is crippled by Tory economic policies, and on terms which will force us to devalue, and send the cost of living through the roof?"

Mr Healey claimed almost unanimous agreement among experts on the cost of entry—a balance of payments burden of £100 millions in 1973, rising to £700 millions by 1980; a burden on national wealth of between 1 and 2 per cent a year; a big rise in the cost of living; and a big cut in living standards.

These burdens would fall particularly heavily on the poorer half of their wages on food, Mr Healey said.

South-east lags in house design stakes

The south-east has done badly in the housing design awards announced yesterday by the Department for the Environment.

In what the competition describes as the South-east (Southern) region only one award has been made—for a private scheme at Hermans Water, Bracknell. In the South-east (Northern) region which includes East Anglia there were two—both to Norwich Corporation schemes designed by the city architect, Mr David Percival.

The North was the most successful region. Tyneside scored a notable double with a medal and a highly commended in the private sector. Both go to Waring and Netts, of Gosforth.

The medal winning scheme was at Newcastle upon Tyne, a development of 85 houses and flats—the first large private housing development in the city for many years. It reflects the city council's policy of encouraging private house building.

The developers are A. Cragie and Son Ltd and the estate is in the city's inner area middle class district of Jesmond. Mr Kenneth Galley, said that it was the largest of several good developments in the area in recent years.

Hunters Court, south Gosforth which won Waring and Netts a commendation, is a development of 69 lower-price houses and flats on a slum clearance site.

AWARDS LIST
(South, Midlands and South-west)
Medals: Millington Court, N17, designed by C. D. Fricker, and built by Fricker and Fricker.
Medals: Cherry Laurel Walk, SW2, designed by J. O. O'Connell, and built by Lambeth Corporation.
Medals: Pinner House, designed by J. O. O'Connell, and built by Lambeth Corporation.

SOUTH-EAST (Northern)
Medal: Pottery, designed by David Percival, city architect, and built by Draper and Nichols for Norwich Corporation.
Commended: Elgham Hall, Watton

By our Regional Affairs Correspondent

Grove, Norwich, designed by David Fricker, and built by Fricker and Fricker.
Medals: Hermans Water, Bracknell, designed by J. O. O'Connell, and built by Lambeth Corporation.
Medals: Pinner House, designed by J. O. O'Connell, and built by Lambeth Corporation.

WEST MIDLANDS
Medals: St. Andrew's Church, designed by J. O. O'Connell, and built by Lambeth Corporation.
Medals: St. Andrew's Church, designed by J. O. O'Connell, and built by Lambeth Corporation.

COMMENDED
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Second union to quit register

By our Labour Staff

A second trade union yesterday announced its intention to follow TUC instructions by deregistering under the Industrial Relations Act.

The decision was announced by leaders of the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers, and Textile Workers after a meeting in Bradford, a week after a similar announcement by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

The Yorkshire-based union, however, took the opportunity to question the wisdom of the TUC's "hard line" decision, made at its annual congress earlier this month, to instruct its affiliated unions to deregister.

Mr Jack Peel, general secretary of the dyers' union, who is a member of the TUC general council, said they still had doubts about this because of the risk of openly dividing the unions.

"However, the die is now cast, and we are trying to give a lead in line with TUC policy," he emphasised that his own union's position, and its attitude to deregistration, had never been in question.

The arguments with other unions had been about how flexible the TUC should be on the issue.

Children saved by chance when one tripped on bomb

By DEREK BROWN

A group of young children in Londonderry narrowly escaped death yesterday when they were playing with a parcel containing a 25lb gelignite bomb.

The bomb, which was lying at the side of a track leading to the Creggan Reservoir.

One child stumbled over the tripwire stretched across the track and connected to a battery detonation device. But instead of triggering off the bomb, the wire pulled clear of the battery.

The dead girl's father is an internecine, but he is to be allowed to go home.

The predictions of a gloomy economic future for Northern Ireland made this week by local Chambers of Industry and Commerce were underlined yesterday by the news that one of Belfast's best known hotels, the Grand Central, is to close next week.

The hotel, in Royal Avenue, in the city centre, has 170 bedrooms and was opened in 1927.

The manager, Mr Desmond Dorothy, said the closure was due entirely to the civil unrest

live near the scene of the explosion, which demolished a house in Merriem Street.

The police said that a small gelignite bomb had exploded inside the house, killing the two young people instantly. The couple appeared to have been handling the explosive or standing near to it. Their bodies were badly mutilated.

Nineteen ndays ago a young couple parked a car outside the rear of Queen Street police station. Seconds after the car walked away a bomb in the car exploded, damaging buildings but causing no injury.

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is certainly no tourism, said. "Virtually all we now are a few brave commercial travellers. Business has dwindled to a point where we are losing a considerable amount of money, and directors are reluctantly de-

The hotel is the only one owned by the Grant family, are connected with the whisky distilling firm in Scotland lease on the building has years to run, but Mr Dorothy thought it unwise to convert it for another purpose. Redundancy was issued yesterday staff.

More optimistic news from the province yesterday from the Mills Community Relations, of its work revealed that £1 million has been spent in 1970, on projects, playgrounds, community centres. Since this year, another £4 worth of projects have been approved and will be sub-

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Trucks, Britain expels 90 Russian diplomats

Continued from page one

devoted to the rôle of the KGB agent who defected a few weeks ago.

Further evidence of the scale and nature of Soviet espionage in Britain conducted under the auspices of the Soviet Embassy, the Trade Delegation, and other organisations has been provided by a Soviet official who recently arrived in Britain and was given permission to remain in this country.

This is one of the most active banks in the Foreign Exchange market. Its shareholders are Russian and their deposits represent some of the currency reserves of the Soviet Union.

The Russian Wood Agency handles timber exporting. UMO Plant was formed by three of the Soviet Union's largest export agencies to launch Russian trucks and earth-moving equipment on the UK market. UMO—the initials stand for United Machinery Organisation—had a team of 20 Russian technicians and three high-ranking salesmen.

Special permission was granted by the Treasury and the old Board of Trade to set up UMO as a British-registered company with a share capital of £200,000 in October, 1969.

The first 18 months were spent building up plant hire business, with £1.5 millions worth of Russian-made tractors, trucks, and bulldozers, as well as £1 million worth of spares.

British contractors hired the Russian machinery to help to build part of the new M5 and a big steelworks at Scunthorpe.

The sales drive was launched in August, 1971, when 28 Belaz dumper trucks were imported, to sell at £8,250 each.

The Russians claimed they would capture 15 per cent of the British dumper truck market in their first year.

UMO also offered to use its "unique" links with Soviet business groups to help British firms export to Russia.

Mr Victor Bishop, aged 50, of Windsor, Berkshire, who became the UMO general manager on August 2, said last night: "There are about 20 Russian technicians here. As British personnel are trained, then the Russians go home. They have the satisfaction that the British know their job and are capable of looking after the Soviet machinery. I have no knowledge whatever of anyone leaving. There has been a whisper, I think, I would have heard of anything going on, but I do not know if any spying activities centred on the firm. If the Russians were sent home, the firm could still carry on."

The Russian directors are Mr V. I. Borisov, chairman and managing director; Mr D. G. Tolstoy, deputy managing director; Mr N. F. Alexandrov, financial director.

last night as "invaluable". The newly-appointed British Ambassador in Moscow, Sir John Killick, was fully briefed about the intention of Mr Heath and Sir Alec Douglas-Home to bring the spy affair out in the open, and has fully concurred with the plan.

Sir John realises that the Soviet Foreign Ministry may well order reprisals in the form of deportation orders on members of the British Embassy staff. (Britain has 78 diplomats and trade officials accredited to the embassy in Moscow.)

But Whitehall is ready for this. There is reason to believe that Soviet action on any sizeable scale would bring further reprisals here in London. Even after the removal of the 105 officials now being declared non-

grata, there will be some 445 Soviet diplomats and trade officials in London.

It now turns out that Sir Denis took up these matters when he was in Moscow a few weeks ago as the guest of his opposite number at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Mr Kozlov.

It was suggested, in reply to complaints about spying activities, that things should be allowed to continue as they were, lest Anglo-Soviet relations should be harmed.

After considerable thought, Sir Alec and his staff have decided the opposite is the case: that the whole matter had to be brought out in the open, and thrashed out to a conclusion if there was any hope of putting Anglo-Soviet relations on any kind of basis of mutual trust.

If this is achieved Mr Heath

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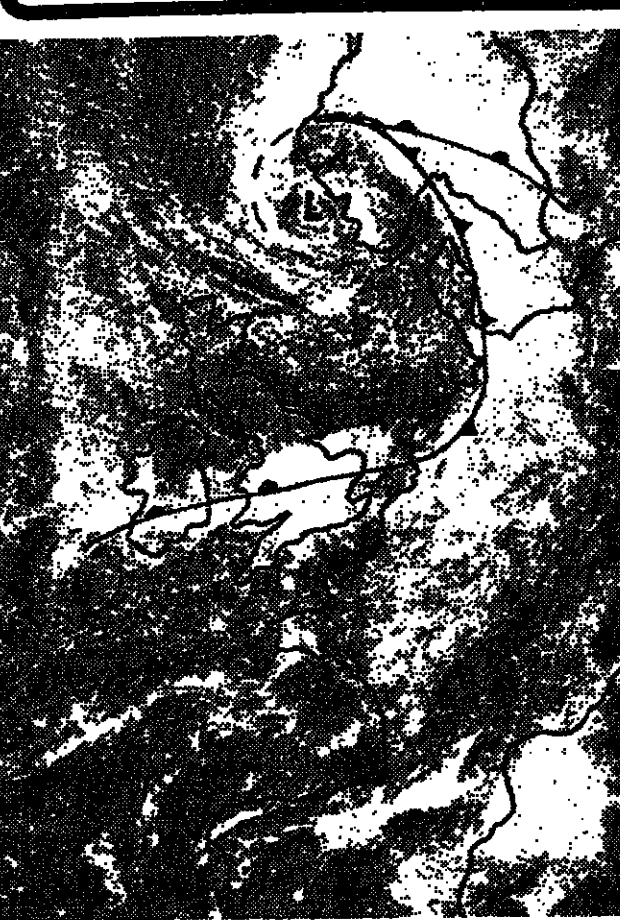
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THE WEATHER



The weather from 900 miles in space. Essa 8 satellite's view of the earth's cloud cover (white) received at 11.50 a.m. yesterday, by Ambassador College Satellite Station. Most of Europe has sun but Scandinavia has high winds, cloud, and rain because of low pressure off Norway. The S. of Britain is also covered by a bank of cloud while the N. has bright sun

SATELLITE PREDICTIONS
The figure shows in order: time and visibility; where rains; maximum temperature; and direction of setting. An asterisk indicates sunrise or leaving eclipse.

Papers At 19.45-19.55 NNW 15NW
NNW and (Sept 26) 1.12-1.45 ESE
SSE and 1.45-1.48 S SWW
N. Agave: YS 36, 3.3-3.5 NE
3.0NE NE, and 5.27-5.09 NNW SWW NNW.

Papers At 19.50-20.00 NNW 15NW
NNW and (Sept 26) 1.12-1.45 ESE
SSE and 1.45-1.48 S SWW
N. Agave: YS 36, 3.3-3.5 NE
3.0NE NE, and 5.27-5.09 NNW SWW NNW.

From 7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. Friday, temp. min. 15C (59F), max. 19C (66F). Total precip. rainfall, .05in.; sunshine, 0.1in.

Lightning-up times
Birmingham 7.51 p.m. to 6.28 a.m.
Bristol 7.54 p.m. to 6.30 a.m.
London 7.54 p.m. to 6.27 a.m.
Nottingham 7.54 p.m. to 6.27 a.m.

Lightning-up times
Birmingham 7.51 p.m. to 6.28 a.m.
Bristol 7.54 p.m. to 6.30 a.m.
London 7.54 p.m. to 6.27 a.m.
Nottingham 7.54 p.m. to 6.27 a.m.

AROUND BRITAIN

Report for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

EAST COAST
Scarborough 7.1 02 14 57 Sunny
Bridlington 8.0 01 15 59 Cloudy
York 8.1 01 15 59 Cloudy
Leeds 8.1 01 15 59 Cloudy
Sheffield 8.1 01 15 59 Cloudy
Hull 8.1 01 15 59 Cloudy
Southampton 1.7 18 04 Cloudy
Bournemouth 1.7 18 04 Cloudy
Hastings 1.7 18 04 Cloudy
Margate 2.4 18 04 Cloudy

SOUTH COAST
Plymouth 1.5 20 08 Cloudy
Exeter 1.5 20 08 Cloudy
Bristol 1.5 20 08 Cloudy
Bournemouth 1.5 20 08 Cloudy
Hastings 1.5 20 08 Cloudy
Margate 1.5 20 08 Cloudy
Southampton 1.5 20 08 Cloudy
Bournemouth 1.5 20 08 Cloudy
Hastings 1.5 20 08 Cloudy
Margate 1.5 20 08 Cloudy

WEST COAST
Cardiff 8.3 13 54 Sunny
Birmingham 8.3 13 54 Sunny
Bristol 8.3 13 54 Sunny
London 8.3 13 54 Sunny
Nottingham 8.3 13 54 Sunny
Sheffield 8.3 13 54 Sunny
Leeds 8.3 13 54 Sunny
York 8.3 13 54 Sunny
Bridlington 8.3 13 54 Sunny
Scarborough 8.3 13 54 Sunny

INLAND
Ross-on-Wye 0.1 01 18 64 Shower

SCOTLAND
Glasgow 7.5 24 11 82 Shower
Edinburgh 7.5 24 11 82 Shower
Aberdeen 7.5 24 11 82 Shower
Dundee 7.5 24 11 82 Shower
Perth 7.5 24 11 82 Shower
Inverness 7.5 24 11 82 Shower
Oban 7.5 24 11 82 Shower
Dumfries 7.5 24 11 82 Shower
Glasgow 7.5 24 11 82 Shower
Edinburgh 7.5 24 11 82 Shower

IRELAND
Dublin 8.0 13 55 Sunny

SEA PASSAGES
All passages: Smooth.

AROUND THE WORLD
(Lunch-time reports)
Alaska 8.0 13 55 Sunny
Africa 8.0 13 55 Sunny
Asia 8.0 13 55 Sunny
Australia 8.0 13 55 Sunny
Europe 8.0 13 55 Sunny
North America 8.0 13 55 Sunny
South America 8.0 13 55 Sunny
Africa 8.0 13 55 Sunny
Asia 8.0 13 55 Sunny
Australia 8.0 13 55 Sunny

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